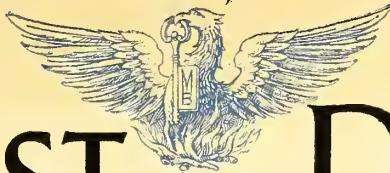




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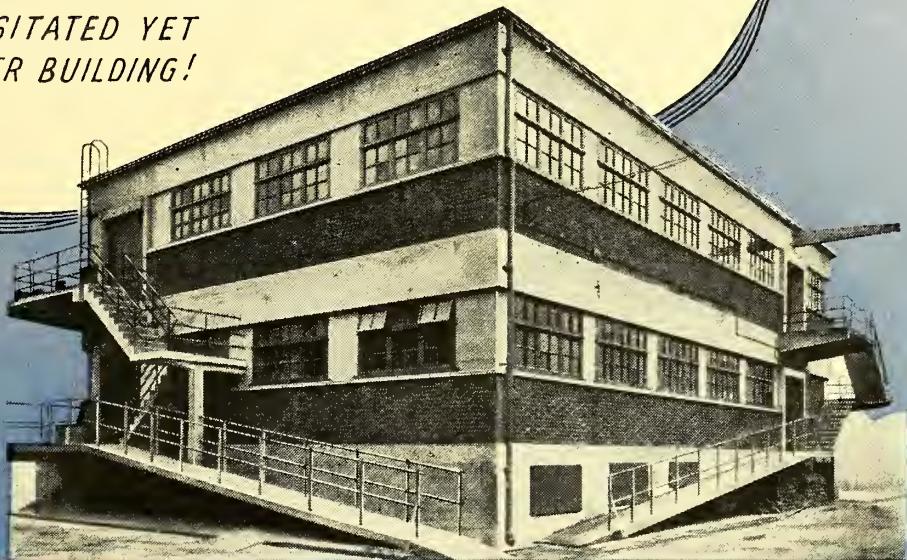
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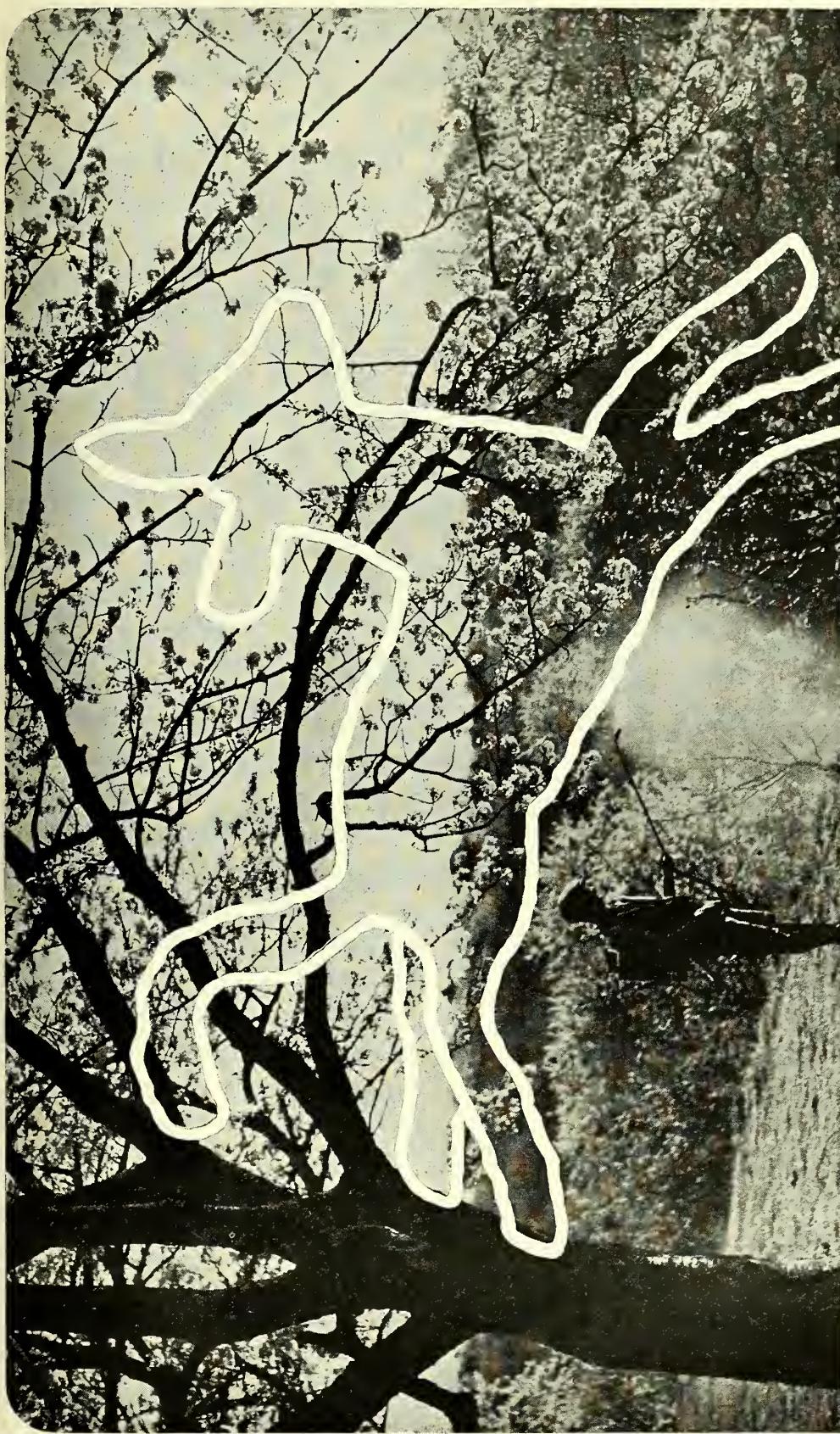
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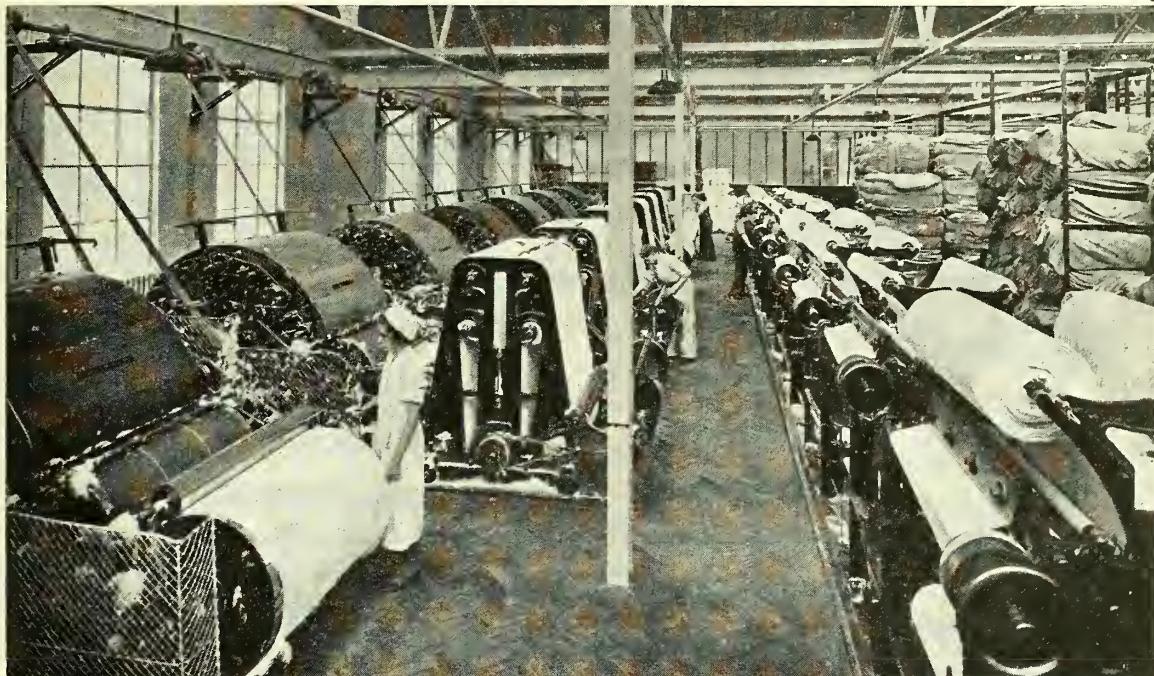
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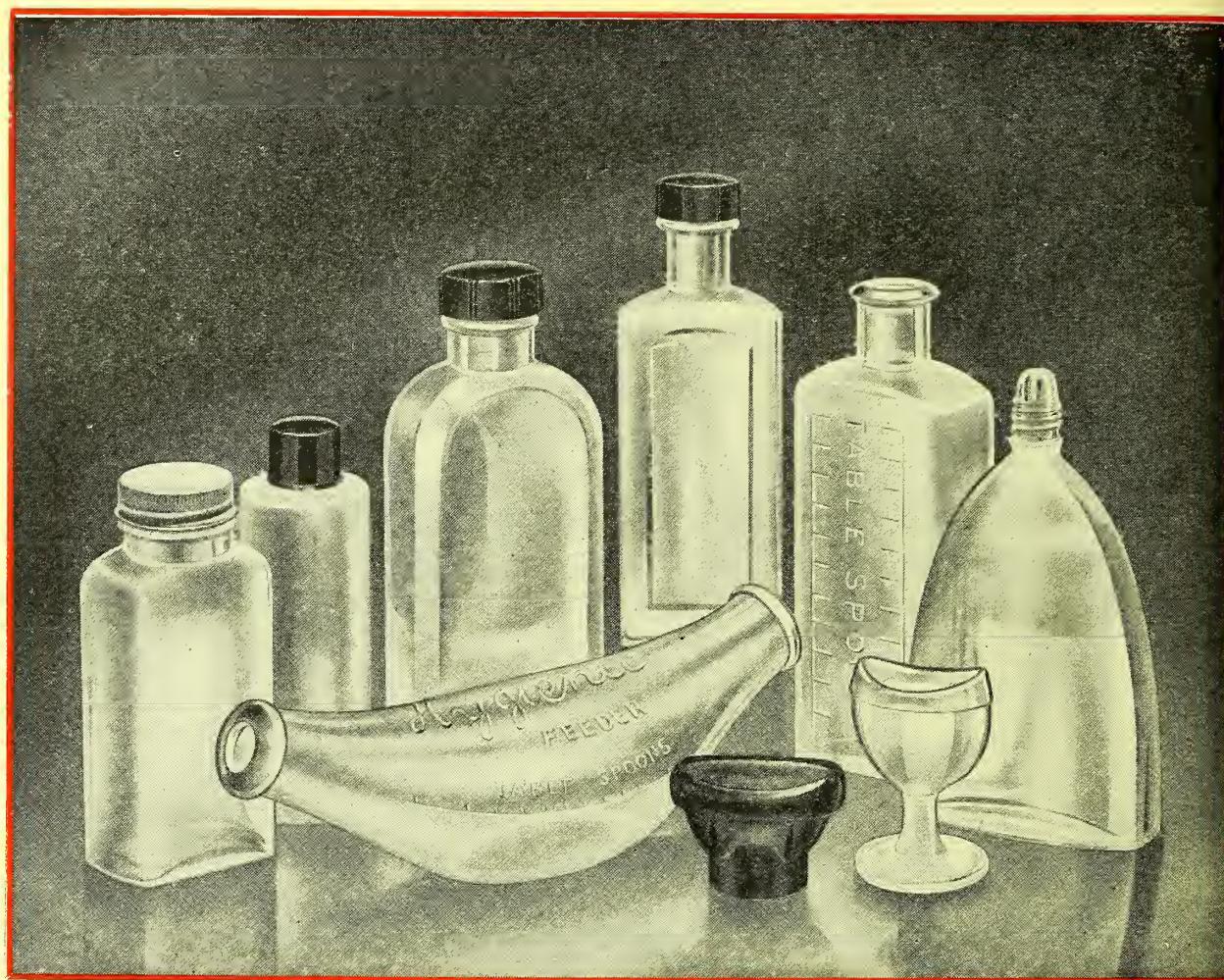
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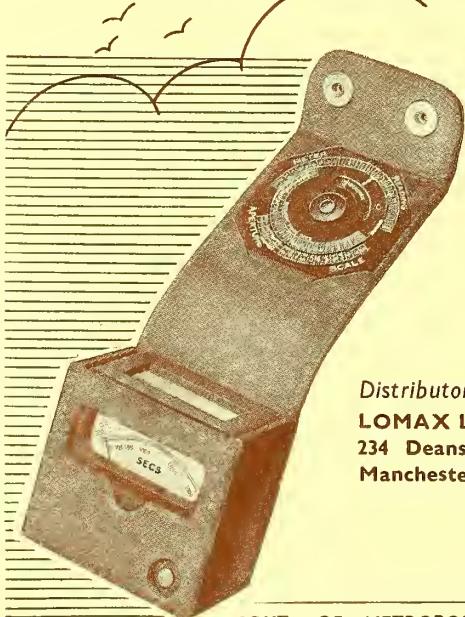
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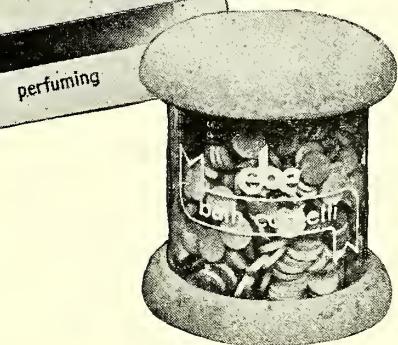
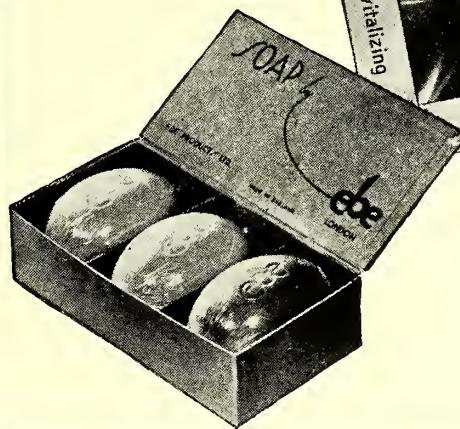
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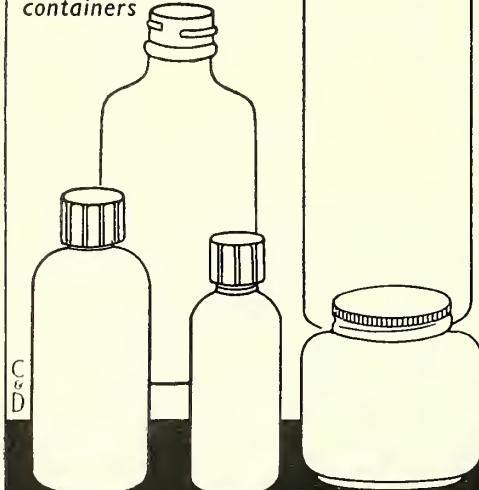
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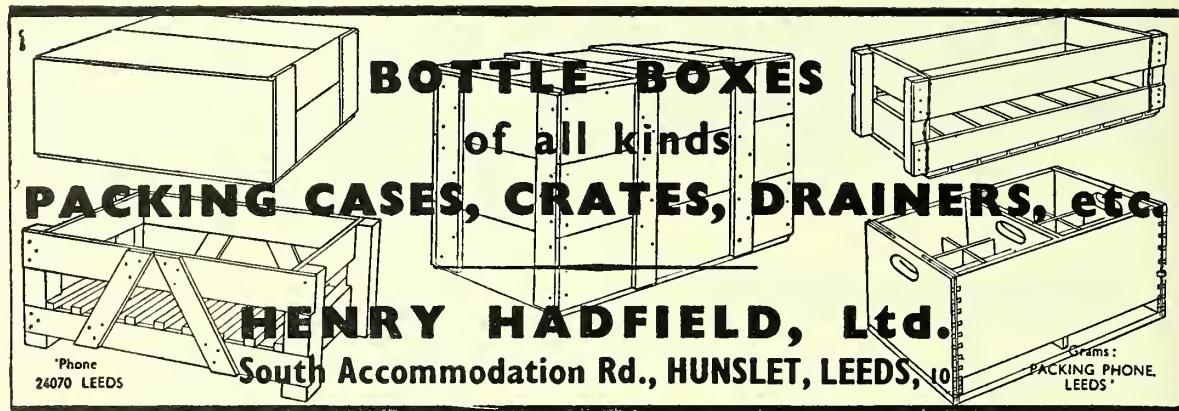
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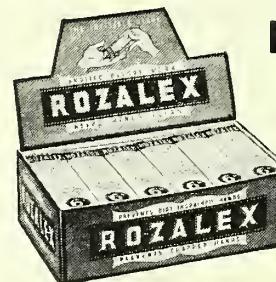


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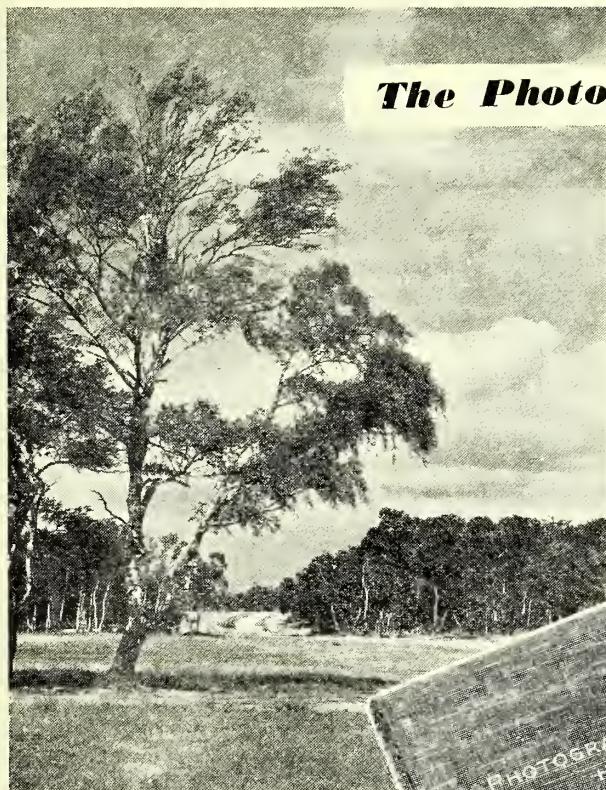
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Budget.—A full report of all matters of trade interest affected by the Budget will appear in next week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (April 27), which will be published a day later than usual on this account.

Glass Manufacturers' Export Group.—The chairman of the recently-formed Glass Manufacturers' Export Group is Mr. W. H. Pilkington, and the secretary is Mr. D. Rider. The address of the Group is Orleans, Latimer Road, New Barnet.

Soap Trade Export Group.—An Export Group for the soap trade has been organised by the Soapmakers' and Fat Splitters' Federation, with the object of increasing exports of all classes of soap. Firms eligible for membership are invited to communicate with the Secretary, The Soap Trade Export Group, Wood Street, Bebington, Cheshire.

Perfumery and Toilet Preparations Export Group.—The Perfumery and Toilet Preparations Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to organise an export group. Membership of the group is open to all firms engaged in the export of these classes of goods. Communications should be addressed to 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Export Prohibitions.—In view of the uncertainties in the military and political situation at present existing with regard to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Russian ports on the Baltic and Arctic Seas, the Board of Trade have made an Order, which comes into force immediately, prohibiting the exportation, except under licence, of all goods from the United Kingdom to these destinations. All outstanding licences for exports to these destinations have been revoked. The Order does not apply to Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.

Proprietary Medicines, etc., Imports.—Under the Import of Goods (Prohibition) (No. 13) Order, 1940, the following have been added to the classes of goods which may be imported only under licence issued by the Board of Trade:—

COMPOUNDED MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS suitable for use in the internal or external treatment or prevention of human or animal ailments.

ANTIGENS, ANTITOXINS, SERUMS, TOXINS and VACCINES.
MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES of animal origin ready for use.
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The Order came into force on April 15, 1940, but goods of the kinds covered by the Order which are proved to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before that date will not require a licence. Importers are warned that they should not arrange for any other goods covered by the Order to be sent forward to this country until they have obtained a licence. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Forms on which the

applications should be made are obtainable from the Import Licensing Department or from the Offices of H.M. Collectors of Customs and Excise. Editorial comment on p. 304.

Sulphur, Phosphates of Lime, etc., Order.—The Import of Goods (Prohibition) (No. 15) Order, issued by the Board of Trade, makes the following substances subject to licensing restrictions:—Sulphur ore; elemental sulphur; spent oxide; and mixtures of more than 80 per cent. by weight of elemental sulphur; pyrites; and mineral phosphates of lime. The Order came into force on April 15. Until further notice the Import Licensing Department are not prepared to consider applications for licences to import sulphur fungicides and mineral phosphates of lime.

Holidays With Pay Orders.—Orders have been issued by the Minister of Labour confirming directions for holidays with pay and minimum rates of holiday remuneration in the cutlery and rubber-manufacturing trades, to be effective from April 8. Copies of the Orders, Nos. C.T. (23) and R.U. (5), may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price one penny each.

Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes, 1940. Application forms are now available for entry to the examination to be held on Thursday, June 13, at the following centres: England, London and Manchester; Ireland, Dublin and Belfast; Scotland, Edinburgh; Wales, Cardiff. Students of pharmacy may obtain forms from Mr. H. Skinner, Ph.C., c/o Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.—There was an attendance of sixty to hear Dr. C. H. Hampshire give a paper, "The British Pharmacopoeia, Its Relation to Pharmacy," on April 11. The following members asked questions or made suggestions: Messrs. E. S. Mitchell, P. Dobson, C. B. Mitchell, A. W. Lupton, J. G. Dare, G. Wright and A. Rothstein. Mr. G. H. Haw presided and Mr. R. Garfield Shaw proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Suspension of Withdrawal of Authorities.—The Home Secretary has suspended until further order the operation of the notice of withdrawal of the authorities made under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations of Owen Cecil Hamilton-Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., published in the "London Gazette" and "Edinburgh Gazette" February 28, 1936. The effect of this suspension is to restore to the said Owen Cecil Hamilton-Jones the authorities granted by the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Tottenham Pharmacists' Red Cross Detachment.—A British Red Cross Detachment is being formed in Tottenham to provide a body of trained men who could assist existing personnel in hospital dispensaries, etc., in the event of any serious emergency. Any pharmacist in Tottenham and district is eligible to become

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**Late news in
Coloured Supplement**

a member, and a meeting of those wishing to join will be held in the Lecture Hall, Prince of Wales Hospital, N.15, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 23. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. B. Cadge, 193 Philip Lane, London, N.15. Telephone: Tottenham 2740.

Diploma in Biochemical Analysis.—LONDON.—Of the twelve candidates who entered for the Diploma of Biochemical Analysis during April, the following ten were successful:—

Applewhite, Kathleen; Burfoot, E. A.; Chatterjee, K. C.; Cocking, J. E.; Hesketh, J. A.; Malkin, R.; Martyn, Margaret; Ogden, A.; Palmer, H. C.; Robinson, C. H.

EDINBURGH.—Of the four candidates who entered for the examination during April, the following were successful:—

David, G. S.; Gooding, W.

Reading Branch to Visit Shinfield.—By courtesy of Dr. Katharine Coward, members of the Pharmaceutical Society Branch have been invited to visit the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society, at present situated at the National Institute for Dairy Research, Shinfield, on May 22. As facilities and accommodation are limited members are asked to advise the social secretary (Mr. J. P. Bate, 46 Market Place, Reading; Telephone: Reading 3108) not later than April 24, if they wish to accept the invitation, stating number of party. No further notice will be given. Buses leave Station Yard, Reading, at 1.18 and 2.31 p.m., and the itinerary commences at 3.30 p.m.

Combined Annual Meetings at Chester.—At the annual meetings of the local branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union the officers were all re-elected. Mr. H. W. Wallis (chairman) gave instances of pharmacists who had registered for full-time service, yet had refused to serve when approached, and urged that any pharmacist who changed his decision should immediately have his registered statement rectified, as the War Office, in entrusting the Society with the business of registration, expected in return that its demands for pharmacists should be promptly met. The chairman was thanked for his services during the year and unanimous support was promised for his candidature in the forthcoming Council election.

Chemical Workers' Union and War Contracts.—The executive council of the Chemical Workers' Union is collecting information from its branches and factory committees with a view to making representations to the Minister of Supply on alleged ill-distribution of contracts. The Union states in a circular just issued that it appears from information to hand that contracts for the supply of chemicals, drugs, medical supplies, paint and varnish and cellulose dopes are limited to a few large firms which can only maintain effective delivery by working their staffs under intensive pressure and for extended hours. The Union executive is further informed that many firms enjoying the patronage of the Ministry of Supply are not complying with the Government's "Fair Wages" clause, or are sub-letting contracts or parts of contracts to firms which are not observing this statutory obligation.

Thanet Branch Programme.—The annual meeting of the Isle of Thanet Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Margate on April 3. The vice-chairman (Mr. W. D. Richards) presiding. The secretary read a letter from Mr. Clackett tendering his resignation as chairman. His resignation was received with regret, and a vote of thanks for Mr. Clackett's services for over twenty years was proposed by Mr. M. S. Hughes, seconded by Mr. H. J. Hewlett, and was endorsed by all present. After adoption of the balance sheet a sum of two guineas was donated to the Society's Benevolent Fund. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. S. G. Court; *Chairman*, Mr. W. D. Richards; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. M. S. Hughes; *Secretary*, Mr. D. Midgley; *Committee*, Messrs. Clarkson, Chandler, Kean, Farrow, Sackett and Bowen. Subsequently it was proposed, during the coming session, to deal with legal aspects of pharmacy; dispensing problems; surgical sundries; and the coding and pricing of prescriptions. It was also suggested by the chairman that the meetings should be held alternately in Margate and Ramsgate to enable more members to attend.

Plymouth Branch Urges Commissions for Pharmacists.—The annual meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 29, Mr. Fernly Wallis presiding. The secretary and treasurer reported active progress during the year. Mr. Wallis, who had been re-elected for four years—a

record—decided not to seek re-election this time. Mr. Hawkins was then unanimously elected *Chairman*. The following were also elected: *Secretary*, Mr. Madge; *Treasurer*, Mr. Marchant; *Committee*, Messrs. Yeates, Park, Gale, Eustace, Rees, Uren, Ware, Griffiths, Booth, Attewell, Burrows, Miss Squires, and Miss Harris. After discussion, it was decided to keep to the same hours as during the black-out period (7.30 p.m., Saturdays, 8 p.m.). One member considered that the Society had betrayed pharmacists by accepting non-commissioned rank, and took the view this should have been opposed, even to the extent of refusal to permit pharmacists to enter the Army as such. This view was not supported, but the Branch decided to continue agitation for commissioned rank for Army pharmacists. A decision to collect for a president's badge of office was taken.

War-time Photographic Problems.—A meeting of the Wimbledon and District Pharmacists' Association and Branches was held recently. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. R. Stewart. Mr. Frith, of Richmond, gave an interesting address on "How the P.D.A. are Tackling War-time Problems." He pointed out that the so-called ban on photography had had a bad effect on trade, although 90 per cent. of subjects were not affected by the ban. In view of this the Council of the Photographic Dealers' Association had a meeting with manufacturers and decided upon a campaign to advertise to the public that snapshots could still be taken. In about fourteen days' time all dealers would receive two posters for prominent and simultaneous display throughout the country, these posters would point out that snaps could be taken without undue restriction. Mr. Frith mentioned that the "Daily Sketch" was running a £1,000 competition for snaps. He suggested a slogan reminding people to enclose snaps in their letters to men in the Forces. There would be no further increase in D. & P. prices this season. Price slips, he said, should be put in all wallets. The examination scheme was to be carried on.

Newcastle Chemists' Activities.—The annual meeting of the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In view of war conditions the officers and committee were re-elected for a further twelve months: *President*, Mr. R. V. Atkins; *Vice-President*, Mr. T. M. Simpson; *Secretary*, Mr. H. B. Watkins; *Treasurer*, Miss M. Sutherland; *Committee*, Miss E. M. Atkinson, Messrs. R. Bartle, P. N. Corrigall, P. Dagg, R. H. Dennison, T. H. Flemming, J. R. Gale, T. Gibson, G. H. M. Graham, A. E. Harris, R. Hay, R. A. Hudspith, A. T. Rutherford, H. Thom, D. J. Weddell and H. S. Williamson. The meeting was of the opinion that as far as possible the normal activities of the Branch should be carried out with extra meetings during the summer months. As a course in first aid arranged for Newcastle City members with an attendance of over fifty had been so successful, the secretary was instructed to endeavour to arrange similar classes in other municipal and urban areas of the Branch. Mr. R. E. Jackson expressed alarm at the power of the Poisons Board and the increasing number of drugs placed on Schedule 4. Mr. Simpson, supported by Messrs. Harris and Poo, thanked the president, treasurer and secretary for their work during the past year.

Association of Pharmaceutical Employees.—The fifth annual meeting of the London section of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London W.C.1, on April 9. There was a large attendance. Mr. O. J. Frost (London organising secretary) reported on the year's activities. He referred to the formation of a national advisor committee, to which Mr. W. S. Benjamin (a member of the London advisory committee) had been elected. The most important development during the year, he said, had been in connexion with the retail pharmacy staff of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., a group of whose employees had called an All London meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to organise within the A.P.E.; those present had enrolled as members on the spot. As a result, membership had been largely increased and was increasing daily. Mr. J. D. Hiscock (National organiser of the Shop Assistants' Union, the parent body) also spoke. Mr. B. A. Williams, M.P.S. (a candidate at the forthcoming Council election), was appointed *Chairman*, Mr. C. Lefton, Ph.C., *Vice-Chairman*, and Mr. W. S. Benjamin, M.P.S. *Secretary* of the pharmacists' advisory committee for the year. The *Committee* consists of Miss B. B. Phillips, and Messrs. F. Adams (minutes secretary), J. Cohen, E. Duffy, H. Morgan, and W. J. Sangster.

Council Member's Address to Hastings Branch.—A meeting of the Branch was held on April 11, when Mr. J. C. Young (a member of the Society's Council) gave an address on "The War's Repercussions," Dr. E. W. Skyrme in the chair. Mr. Young, speaking of evacuation as being one of the present problems of chemists, said that in many instances employers had been reluctantly compelled to discharge old assistants, for the dual reason that there was no work for them to do and there was not enough money at the end of the week to pay their salaries. This was one of the saddest effects of this exodus; happily unemployment among chemists' assistants had not reached a distressing stage. The phenomenal sale of remedies for coughs and sore throats caused an excessive use of sugar, and chemists would find it necessary to use sugar as sparingly as possible in order to keep within the quantity allowed by the sugar controller for 1940, namely 100 per cent. of the quantity estimated to have been used in 1939. He suggested that chemists should, whenever convenient, remind their medical friends of the Society's appeal to doctors to prescribe less sugar in mixtures. Important questions in abeyance but not forgotten included the Hygienic Stores case, which was *sub judice*; and proprietary medicine legislation. The Council had decided on its policy and would take action when the time came. Discussion followed the address. Branch representatives elected to attend the London Conference were Miss C. K. Lynch and Dr. E. W. Skyrme.

Manchester Annual Meetings.—The annual meetings of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were held jointly on April 11, Miss Ivy Roberts (president of the Association) in the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. Miller) read the report of the Association council and the Branch executive. The secretary of the Association's Junior Branch (Mr. J. Tomlinson) read the report of the Junior Executive. Both reports were adopted. The treasurer (Mr. W. I. Scholes) submitted the annual reports and balance sheets, both of which showed a balance to carry forward; these also were adopted. The Association Council was re-elected. Votes of thanks were given to the Auditor (Mr. J. W. Bygott), and the Librarian (Mr. H. Brindle), who were re-elected. No change was made in the personnel of the Branch executive. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. Grier, was accorded to Miss Roberts for her services as president and to Mr. Franklin as Branch chairman.

Mr. E. Cronin then introduced a discussion on "Conditions in Pharmacy Arising out of the War." Probably the most serious difficulty chemists had had to meet, he said, was the cancellation of outstanding contracts by wholesalers under the war clause during the first few weeks. Goods in everyday demand had been speedily bought up by a public anxious to have reserve supplies. There was evidence that they were now entering a period of price stabilisation. Of difficulties in prospect Mr. Cronin thought the chief would be scarcity of assistants. Pharmacy was at present a reserved occupation, but the exigencies of war might compel a revision of the schedule, so far as their younger members were concerned. In this event the question of the health services of the civil population would arise, and he hoped that the indispensability of the pharmacist would not be assessed on the number of N.H.I. prescriptions dispensed.

In the discussion, Mr. WILKINSON pressed for the retention of 7 p.m. closing. MR. TYLER said this could be done with the co-operation of his medical men. In his district he had authority to take charge of "dangerous" drugs in first-aid posts. MR. FRANKLIN said at present there was no need for war emergency formulas, but they were prepared at headquarters if this became necessary. MR. STEINMAN was disappointed that no advice had been given to members by the Society to have supplies of water glass in hand to meet the public demand for preserving eggs. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cronin was made by Mr. Franklin.

Liverpool Annual Meetings.—The Pharmaceutical Society Branch held its eighteenth annual meeting in Liverpool April 11, Mr. W. E. Humphreys presiding. Presenting the annual report, Mr. W. E. Shepherd said: "At one time it appeared our annual effort for the Benevolent Fund would suffer. However, it was decided to circularise all members appealing for support, and a number of members of the committee agreed to call on as many members as possible. As a result, with the help of the ladies' committee and local wholesale and manufacturing chemists, we were able to send up £91, this bringing the total from the area for 1939 to £118." The committee thanked Messrs. J. L. Hirst and John Rae for representing the branch on the Council of the Learned Societies of Liverpool and Mr. J. L. Hirst for continued representation on the City of Liverpool Technical

College management subcommittee. The financial report showed a balance brought forward from previous statement of £5 13s. 4d., and grant from the Society of £59. The principal item of expenses was printing, postages and stationery, £40. At the end of the year there was cash in bank of £1 10s. The accounts were adopted. The following retiring members of the committee were re-elected: Messrs. F. Fleetwood, H. Humphreys Jones, W. J. Tristram, and W. E. Shepherd. The chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and Messrs. H. Humphreys Jones and J. L. Hirst were nominated to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference, London, 1940. MR. W. A. G. NEALE urged that there should be a new spirit in pharmacy in Liverpool, which might well give a lead to the whole country. Pharmacists should regard themselves as engaged in an important branch of national service.

The ninetieth annual meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was also held the same day, Mr. W. E. Humphreys in the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. E. Shepherd), in his annual report said that locally a comparatively quiet pre-Christmas season had been balanced by a busy January and February. A compact emergency committee, to operate if need arose, had been appointed; it comprised Messrs. G. L. Clubb, J. L. Hirst, W. E. Humphreys, M. S. Hughes, L. Moreton-Parry, and W. J. Tristram. In a first-aid course, members of the Association had achieved 100 per cent. successes. The report expressed thanks for services rendered by Mr. J. L. Hirst on the Liverpool Insurance Committee and to Messrs. A. S. Furniss, J. L. Hirst, M. S. Hughes, G. L. Clubb, W. E. Humphreys, L. W. Mussell, and W. J. Tristram on pharmaceutical service subcommittees. Mr. J. L. Hirst proposed and Mr. W. J. Tristram seconded the adoption of the secretary's report, which was approved. Mr. Martin S. Hughes presented the statement of accounts, which showed a slight fall in income from subscriptions, but a satisfactory balance to carry forward. Mr. L. Moreton Parry expressed the hope that the time would soon come when the Association would make a systematic drive for new members. The accounts were adopted. Mr. W. E. Humphreys was re-elected President; Mr. W. J. Tristram, J.P., Vice-President; Mr. M. S. Hughes, Treasurer; Mr. W. E. Shepherd, Secretary; Mr. J. Williamson and Mr. A. E. Collins, Auditors. As the retiring members of the council offered themselves for re-election and there were no additional nominations, they were re-elected.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the officers of the Association, Mr. J. L. Hirst said Mr. Humphreys would go down to posterity as the president of the Association in the crisis of 1940. Mr. Humphreys, replying, said that whatever happened the interests of the Liverpool chemists would be carefully watched. Mr. W. J. Tristram suggested the Association should consider circularising the members of the branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and giving them a direct invitation to join the Association.

IRELAND

Business Change.—Mr. Christopher Boyd, Ph.C., has purchased the business of the late Mr. George Hamilton, 332 Donegall Road, Belfast.

Shop-breaking at Galway.—The pharmacy of Miss Laura Cunniffe, M.P.S.I., William Street, Galway, was broken into recently, and a sum of money stolen.

Donation to War Gift Fund.—The ladies' pharmacy social committee (Northern Ireland) has sent to the Ulster Gift Fund for War Hospitals Supplies and Serving Soldiers a donation of £31 5s., proceeds of a whist drive held on March 7.

Irish Chemists' Golfing Society.—The first outing of the season will be at Greystones Golf Club, co. Wicklow, on Sunday, April 21. The day will open with a stroke competition for a prize presented by P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd. Intending competitors are notified that the last draw takes place at 11 a.m. In the afternoon a bogey competition will be played off for a prize presented by Aspro, Ltd.

Presentation at Belfast.—Under the auspices of the ladies' pharmacy social committee (Northern Ireland) a meeting was held on April 10 to pay tribute to Miss A. Laverty, Ph.C., on the occasion of her approaching marriage. Miss Laverty had occupied the chair of the committee for a year, and had been secretary for a number of years. Mrs. McGregor (chairman) spoke in high terms of the splendid services she had rendered to the committee, and called on Mrs. Martin (vice-chairman) to make the presentation. Miss Crawford, Ph.C. (treasurer), also spoke appreciatively of Miss Laverty's services to the committee. Miss Laverty thanked the committee and friends.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on April 9, the president (Sir Thomas Robinson) in the chair. Also present were Messrs. P. C. Cahill, F. J. Fitzpatrick, T. C. Scott, M. J. Kieran, B. P. Hickey, C. J. Cremen, J. A. O'Rourke, J. Gleeson, P. Brooke-Kelly, J. Duggan, and Miss F. M. Flood.

Mr. Alfred A. Brunker, M.P.S.I., who was recently elected president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, wrote: "Dear Mr. Kerr, I offer my sincere thanks to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to you personally, for the resolution passed at the meeting on Tuesday, March 12, which I appreciate greatly. I am proud to be the first pharmaceutical chemist to be elected to the presidency in the 152 years of the history of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce."

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Minister for Justice with reference to a conviction under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1924. "The Minister," stated the letter, "would be glad if you could now communicate to him the considered opinion of the Council as to whether the authority of this pharmacy to manufacture preparations and retail drugs should be withdrawn under Article 17 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937."

After discussion the Council, in view of the fact that this was the first prosecution in the State under the D.D. Act, directed that a reply in the following terms be sent to the Minister: "The Council has had the arrangements for control of dangerous drugs in this establishment inspected, and they are satisfied that proper arrangements are now in force. In addition, one of the Society's inspectors has visited the establishment, with satisfactory results. In view of these facts the Council is of opinion that the authority of the pharmacy in question should not be withdrawn under Article 17, Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937."

On the motion of MR. SCOTT, seconded by MR. DUGGAN, the following resolution was passed: "That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland offers its grateful thanks to

Mrs. Caitlin Healy, M.P.S.I., for donation of an antique mortar, pestle, and stand."

The registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr) reported on the deaths of Thomas Lavery, L.P.S.I., W. A. Frizelle, L.P.S.I., Hugh Kyle, R.D., A. G. Thompson, R.D., and R. A. Dudgeon, Assistant.

The reports of the House, Schools, Certificates and Declarations Committees were submitted and approved. The report of the last-mentioned stated that forty-eight candidates had entered for the forthcoming Licence examination, one of whom was rejected on the grounds of short service. Two candidates entered for the Registered Druggist examination.

Mrs. S. C. V. O'Flynn (née Hogan) wrote submitting marriage certificate and requesting change of name in the Register. The application was granted.

The following who submitted matriculation certificates were granted Preliminary registration: Miss M. C. O'Sullivan, Messrs. J. J. Flynn, J. P. Sullivan, and J. J. O'Kennedy.

The following changes of address were notified:—Mr. P. C. Cahill, M.P.S.I., from "Cleveland," Garville Road, Rathgar, Dublin, to 27 Kenilworth Road, Dublin; Miss M. M. Neary, L.P.S.I., from The Modern Pharmacy, Roscommon, to Medical Hall, Killybegs, co. Donegal; Mr. F. B. Angley, L.P.S.I., from 1861 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask., Canada, to 2706 13th Avenue, Regina, Sask., Canada; Mr. R. McQuitty, Esq., R.D., from 190 Newtownards Road, Belfast, to 105 Ravenhill Road, Belfast. Mr. B. C. Sullivan, Assistant, from 7 Alexandra Villas, St. Luke's Cork, to 63 Main Street, Mallow, co. Cork.

The following were elected members of the Society: Mrs. M. Connolly, Messrs. T. Barrett, M. Hayes, D. O'Connell, J. T. O'Sullivan, D. D. Sweeney, and L. V. Wilson.

Mrs. H. M. T. O'Flynn, The Pharmacy, Ardee, co. Louth, was nominated for Membership.

The Licence certificate of Mr. James P. O'Neill was signed and sealed. The signing of the completed pages of the Registers concluded the business of the Council.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

The Next British Pharmacopœia

Doctors and pharmacists whose attitude to the British Pharmacopœia is that it is always behind the times cannot consistently object to the publication of a new one, which, whatever its deficiencies, will more nearly represent the accepted medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of the day. At the same time, the arrival of a new B.P. is always somewhat of an upheaval, and in the circumstances one is not sorry to learn from your report of Dr. C. H. Hampshire's lecture on pharmacopœia revision (p. 283) that the issue of the coming Pharmacopœia is delayed. There are manifest advantages in the simultaneous appearance of the British and United States Pharmacopœias, foreshadowed by Dr. Hampshire; I trust that it may be possible for this to become the rule in future. The most important part of the address, perhaps, is that dealing with the use of bactericides and bacteriostats in certain solutions. Obviously, medical practitioners will need to be satisfied that such substances are harmless in the concentrations ordered: with this proviso, their addition will be welcomed by pharmacists. The decision of the committee on sterile injections to recognise large-scale methods and methods workable by the average pharmacist in business is in accordance with the dictates of common sense. The older generation will note with a smile that we are to have an official blue ointment—for the first time for nearly a century. As to students, the object of your editorial sympathy (p. 281), I suggest that boards of examiners may properly consider the reduction of the number of things to be memorised from the Pharmacopœia by candidates.

New Taxation

The prospect of new and increased taxation discussed editorially on p. 281 comes to us in two aspects. As citizens we intend to do all in our power to hasten the successful issue of the war, while as pharmacists and men of business we may well consider that the limit of war-time stress in taxation has almost been reached. The budget being due on April 23, speculation on probabilities is futile. By way of postscript to your remarks,

however, I may add a note on the tax on toilet articles imposed in 1786, a tax with a hint for us in that the cost of collection proved to be too great and repeal became inevitable. Hair powder, one of the items specified, was then a commodity in daily use, and the imposition of a tax on it can hardly have been welcome. In 1795 Peter Pindar, the satirist, wrote some verse entitled "Hair-Powder: a Plaintive Epistle to Mr. Pitt." Pindar as was his habit, used the tax as a topical weapon against the minister, who, he suggested, was "resolv'd to worry Whigs and Hair, And, Herod-like, not little Children spare." The price I have noted from contemporary sources ranged from 6d. to 5s. per lb., the latter being that of a proprietary kind known as the Prince of Wales's Carnation Hair Powder. Some toilet preparations were transferred, after the abolition of the tax in 1800 to the Schedule of the next Medicines Stamp Act, and were carried forward to the longer Schedule of the Act of 1812.

National Advertising and Display

One of your correspondents on p. 288 explains at some length his attitude to the display of nationally advertised goods without mentioning (strange as it may appear) the Chemists Friends scheme. The difficulty of being sufficiently guarded in argument is illustrated in one of his opening statements, which relates to the margin of profit being less than the percentage of overhead charges. Advertised goods falling within the scope of this definition are, I believe, few in number unless the average percentage of overhead charges in a chemist's business has risen as a result of the present war—a matter for expert actuarial investigation. Circumstances may render an extended inquiry of this kind as important as it was during the war of 1914-18. With much of "F.C.C.'s" letter most people can agree. I am not to the advantage of pharmacy that shop rounds should give place to unsightly collocations of proprietary goods, nor is it wise to allow a chemist's window to duplicate a hairdresser's. As a working policy, the emphasis of the contents of a pharmacopœia should be on the distinctive items rather than on those shared with other classes of shops.

Xrayiser

EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS

Drug Addiction in Canada.—The number of drug addicts in the Dominion is stated in a report recently issued by the Narcotic Division of the Department of Public Health to be 4,000 against 8,000 ten years ago. Control has been greatly strengthened, a fact which is evidenced by the rise in price from \$52 to \$300 in the price of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tin of opium in illicit circles in Vancouver. No proceedings were taken against any pharmacist during the year under review.

Drug Prices Controlled in Japan.—Because differences in prices of drugs and medicines on sale in Japan have caused inconvenience to the public and to retail pharmacists, the Welfare Ministry has recently put into operation an official price schedule. Prices of a number of drugs have advanced. The prices regulated by the Ministry are for some 540 varieties of drugs and medicines. Special prices will be recognised for superior qualities.

Lyons Fair.—The Lyons Fair, which it was decided to hold as usual as part of the policy of the French Government to maintain export trade at the highest levels, was opened on April 14 by M. Frossard (Minister of Information) in the presence of M. Herriot (President of the Chamber of Deputies and Mayor of Lyons). The Minister appealed to the French people to show confidence, calm, patience and serenity.

Gold Coast Appointment.—Mr. S. Gordon Boyd, M.P.S., Court Street, Dundee, has taken up a managerial post at Accra, Gold Coast, with the British West African Drug Co. He began his apprenticeship with Thomson Brothers, chemists and drugists, Seagate, Dundee, attended Dundee Technical College for three years, and received the pharmaceutical prize (books) in 1936 and 1937, and the Armitstead prize in 1938. He was a commandant of Dundee West Ambulance Section.

Canadian Judge's Ruling on Codeine Sales.—Recently, at Montreal, the proprietor of a drug store was acquitted on a charge of selling codeine without a prescription, in contravention of the regulations of the Special War Measures Act. It was ruled that the sale was not in contravention of the Act, but of an order-in-council issued under the Act. As the order provided for a definite penalty (fine of \$500 or twelve months' imprisonment) the judge stated that he could not convict on a charge brought under the general Criminal Code.

Indian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.—A general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, Ltd., was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on March 5, 1940. Among the business transacted was consideration of the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association. Among those present were: Mr. E. W. Fairbrass, M.P.S. (chairman), Mr. G. W. Gosling (secretary), Mr. R. C. Gupta, Mr. N. McQueen, M.P.S., Dr. M. Venkatrao (members of committee), Messrs. Mohan K. Shah, M. Jugatram, S. Vaidya, A. L. Young, M. B. Tighe, W. G. Lloyd, C. H. Annesley Moore, C. F. Briggs, Luis Corty, W. H. Ramsey, Ph.C., M.P.S., E. Proe, M.P.S., Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., Ph.D., and W. H. Hebenstreit.

Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association.—This organisation has submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands), New Delhi, a memorandum on the Indian Drugs Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in British India. While the Association agree to the necessity of having drug control legislation in India they suggest various amendments for consideration by the authorities. It is strongly urged that the Bill should be so amended as to provide enforcement of the Act throughout India so that only the Central Government or the Central Control Board would be empowered to make rules and alter schedules or provisions concerning the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the country. The recognition of pharmacopœias other than the British is asked for. Particular reference is made in the memorandum to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, and objection is taken to its proposed constitution, with the claim that it is essential the Board should command the confidence of every section of the industry and should have a non-official majority. At present the Advisory Board, as proposed, does not include any representative of the manufacturers. A strong claim is made for the Advisory Board to be reconstituted on a clear non-official basis and with adequate representation given to the Indian chemical manufacturers.

COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, April 24

Leicester and Leicestershire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Turkey Café, Granby Street, Leicester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers.
South of England College of Pharmacy, Avondale Halls, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, at 7 p.m. (till midnight). Reunion dance. Tickets 2s.6d.
Anglesey, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, British Hotel, Bangor, at 3.15 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Reading Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Cadena Café, Broad Street, Reading, at 3 p.m. Mr. W. Deacon (president, Pharmaceutical Society), on "Pharmacy—Present and Future."

Tees-side Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Cleveland Technical Institute Corporation Road, Middlesbrough, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. M. Hirst (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), on "Pharmaceutical Problems of 1940."

West London Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Stewarts' Restaurant, 50 Old Bond Street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Supper and meeting. Cine film: "Colloids in Medicine." Mr. R. N. Haines, M.A., on "Recent Developments in Vitamin Therapy." Demonstration of "Dark-adaptation Test."

Nutrition Panel (Food Group), Society of Chemical Industry, Hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. Discussion on "The Egg as Food." Short papers by Dr. Joseph Needham (Biochemical Laboratory, University of Cambridge); Dr. Ethel M. Cruikshank (Department of Agriculture, Cambridge); Dr. S. K. Kon (National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading); Dr. R. B. Haines (Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge); and Miss Mary Andross (College of Domestic Science, Glasgow).

Thursday, April 25

Crosby Pharmacists' Association, Waterloo House, 7 Crosby Road South, Waterloo, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Meeting, followed by a talk on Finland by Mr. W. J. Tristram.

TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1940, p. 275.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 27, 1940)

SCHEDULE IV

"OSPINAN"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., Clements Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 610,107.

"KEMTONIC"; for tonic medicines (5) Kempac Ltd., Bradford Road, Bradley, Yorks. 610,257 (Associated).

"LOTOC"; for eye lotion (5). By Unichem, Ltd., 219 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. 610,585.

"DRISDOL"; for all goods (5). By Bayer Products, Ltd., Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 610,595.

"PRIVIN"; for pharmaceutical substances and chemical preparations for medicines (5). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141 to 227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 610,621.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April 3, 1940)

SCHEDULE IV

"EVODE"; for industrial chemicals (1). By Evode Chemical Works, Ltd., 1 Glover Street, Stafford. 609,804.

"IMPSUDS"; for soaps, detergents, etc. (not being polishing or abrading substances) (3). By T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., Marsh Gate Works, Stratford, London, E.15. 609,570 (Associated).

"DEPEDEX"; for an insecticide for destroying lice (5). By Tyne Chemical Co., Ltd., 2 Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 609,707.

"UROFAC"; for pharmaceutical preparations for urographic diagnosis (5). By May & Baker, Ltd., 42-43 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. 609,891.

"SUPERSPRIN"; for medicated preparations for human use (5). By Walfax, Ltd., Clerk Green Mills, Batley, Yorks. 609,825 (Associated).

"DUO-GESTAN"; for pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5). By Unichem, Ltd., 219 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. 610,254.

"IDANTIC"; for all goods (5). Associated British Chemists, 20 Hulcliffe Wood Road, Sheffield. 610,226.

"ISCOVIT"; for cod liver oil (5). By Isaac Spencer & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Albert Quay, Aberdeen. 610,542 (Associated).

"EVAP-LITE"; for medical vaporisers (10). By Boyd, Brady & Co., 32 & 34 Deer Park Drive, Belfast. 609,820.

"HEMA"; for domestic containers for toothpowder (21). By Karl Hermann Goeller, "Oakham," The Terrace, Hill House Road, Norwich. 610,434.

"CITROPACT"; for pectin preparations of citrus fruits for use in jams, etc. (29). By Tyne Chemical Co., Ltd., 2 Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 609,558.

APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION

(Under Section 3 of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939)

No. 549,583, owned by Eduard Palm, trading as Neda-Werk-Moore Medicinal Products. Ltd., 3-5 Burlington Gardens, London, W.1. No. 504,671, owned by Byk-Guldenwerke Chemische Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft—Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., 3-5 Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April, 1940)

SCHEDULE IV

"DRY-NIG"; for chemical products, etc., for production of photographic prints by dry process (1). By The Nig Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 3-9 Dane Street, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 609,733.

"RAYSULFURO"; for sulphur fertilisers (1). By Sulfuro Fertilisers, Ltd., Stonehouse Quay, Plymouth. 610,441.

LEGAL REPORTS

Security for Costs Application.—The Court of Appeal on April 15 dismissed an application by Pharmaceutical Products, Ltd., and Savory & Moore, Ltd., for security for costs of an appeal by Mr. Alfred Moore Hogarth, from the decision of Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord, in the King's Bench Division, dismissing his action against the two companies for damages for alleged breach of contract. The breach alleged was in regard to the advertising of N.D.K. products. Mr. Hogarth was said to be formerly chairman and governing director of British Galenicals, Ltd. On behalf of the applicants it was stated that their taxed costs of the action amounted to £354 and had not been paid. Lord Justice Slesser said there was not sufficient material before the Court to justify an order being made.

Trade Marks Act Appeal.—An appeal raising a question of general importance under the Trade Marks Act, 1938, was heard by the Court of Appeal (Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justice MacKinnon and Clauson) and judgment was reserved on April 16.

Bismag, Ltd., Braydon Road, London, who brought an action before Mr. Justice Simonds against Amblins (Chemists), Ltd., Harrow Road, London, for an injunction restraining infringement of trade-mark and passing-off, succeeded only on the second issue. On the first the judge dismissed the action and ordered Bismag, Ltd., to pay three-quarters of Messrs. Amblins' costs.

The appeal was from the dismissal of the claim for an injunction restraining infringement of the trade-mark "Bisurated" in connexion with magnesia. The infringement was alleged to have been committed in a pamphlet issued by Messrs. Amblins which attacked patent medicines. In one column were set out advertised patent medicines they sold and in the next column Amblins' Medicine (Brand) Prescriptions.

Mr. Justice Simonds, in a considered judgment, said plaintiffs' preparation was referred to in the left column as "Bisurated Magnesia Tablets, price 1s. 3d. for about 50 tablets." In the right column was this: "Prescription No. 7. Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets, price 30 tablets, 6d., 75 tablets 1s." This, said Mr. Justice Simonds, was the alleged infringement. It was true, he added, that in the same advertisement of Bisurated Magnesia the defendants offered their own Bismuthated Magnesia and the latter advertisement was in immediate juxtaposition to the advertisement of the plaintiffs' goods. But it did not seem to him a fair use of language to say that the mark "Bisurated" was used in relation to the defendants' goods any more than the word "Bismuthated" was used in relation to the plaintiffs' goods. If the plaintiffs' contention was right a chemist would be liable to an action for infringement if in one part of his shop window he exhibited plaintiffs' Bisurated Magnesia and in another part defendants' Bismuthated Magnesia.

As to passing off, Mr. Justice Simonds held that this had been done by selling under the description "Bizmag," a medicinal preparation not of plaintiffs' manufacture. But he accepted their evidence that they used the word in ignorance.

Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., for Bismag, Ltd., said the only question was as to the mode of user of the mark and whether it was prevented by Section 4 of the Trade Marks Act, 1938. The appellants had abandoned their claim for damages because they regarded this as a test case. They were asking for a decision on the question whether this kind of thing was permitted under the new statute, which was designed to put an end to the state of affairs revealed as the result of the *Irving's Yeast Vite v. Horsenail* case. He submitted that under Section 4 it was an infringement of the appellants' trade-mark to print it in the respondents' pamphlet alongside the latter's reference to their bismuthated magnesia tablets, as had been done. In effect the pamphlet said: "We can provide you with remedies which are the same thing as these much-advertised remedies. We can provide you with the advertised remedies themselves, if you are fool enough to buy them, but we can sell you the identical thing at a much lower price."

Mr. W. A. Barton, K.C., supporting the judgment of Mr. Justice Simonds, said the pamphlet was most carefully drafted so as to comply with the provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1938. He contended that the respondents were entitled to refer in that pamphlet to the plaintiffs' preparations alongside their own for the purpose of drawing attention to the price. No purchaser was being invited to believe he was purchasing bisurated magnesia if he purchased the respondents' bismuthated.

The Master of the Rolls said the court would take time to consider its judgment.

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

ZOL MARKETING CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, manufacturers, buyers and sellers of all kinds of lubricants, greases, soluble oils, waxes, etc. Haddon A. Norman, James R. J. H. Jones, and Vernon S. Goslin, directors. R.O.: Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

PENWIL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of or dealers in proprietary articles, patent medicines, etc. Henry A. Penney, 33 Rushout Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, and Arnold Williams, Frathy House, London, S.W.1, directors. R.O.: Vereker Buildings, Rathbone Place, London, W.1.

NORTHCOTT RUBBER CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £6,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in articles made wholly or partly with rubber, rubber and flannel plasters, water bottles, air cushions, etc. E. A. W. Northcott and J. W. P. Rawlins (addresses not stated), directors. R.O.: Balfour House, 119 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

SANGSTER & CO. (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a dispensing and analytical chemist, lately carried on by N. E. Melbourn, at 2 College Crescent, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Peter Melbourn and Robert L. C. Williams, M.P.S., both of 2 College Crescent, London, N.W.3, directors. R.O.: 2 College Crescent, London, N.W.3.

VIROL, LTD.—Mr. E. A. L. Yates, formerly head of the accountancy department, has been appointed secretary, and Mr. L. F. Matthews, export manager, has been appointed director. Mr. L. Powell, secretary of Bovril, Ltd., has been elected an additional director.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The following appointments have been made by the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.: Deputy chairmen, Mr. John Rogers, Mr. J. G. Nicholson and Lord Melchett; directors, Mr. F. W. Bain and Mr. A. J. Quig.

COW & GATE, LTD.—Net profit for the year ended September 30, 1939, was £36,299, compared with £73,225 in the previous year. No ordinary dividend will be paid; 10 per cent. was paid in 1937-38. £51,303 is carried forward, compared with £47,629 in the previous year.

Private Arrangement.—Mr. G. H. PIERSON, trading as CADRONES, 4 Queensway, London, W.2, and as LYNN & CO., 94 Queensway, London, W.2, chemist. A meeting of the creditors was held in London on April 8. The statement of affairs disclosed ranking liabilities of £2,328, of which £1,637 was due to unsecured creditors, whilst there were partly secured creditors for £821, and these held securities valued at £130. There were fully secured creditors for £2,631. On a going-concern basis the assets were valued at £1,637, but at a break-up they were estimated to realise £387. The assets were subject to preferential claims of £586. It was reported that the debtor formerly carried on business at Hornsey Road, but in March 1938 all the stock was removed to Queensway. At one time the debtor was also interested in a limited company; that went into liquidation and he lost about £300 in it. The crisis of September 1938 had an adverse effect on his trading, whilst since the outbreak of hostilities sales had still further declined. The accounts for the year to June 30, 1937, showed sales of £8,863 (net profit £363). In the two succeeding years the sales were £8,561 and £6,590 respectively. During the past three years debtor's drawings had amounted to between £8 and £9 a week, but recently they had been at the rate of £5 a week. The landlord of the premises at 94 Queensway had agreed to reduce the rent from £540 to £340 per annum for the duration of the war. It was decided that a deed of assignment should be executed to Mr. R. H. Hopkins, C.A., 418-422 Strand, London, W.C., as trustee, with a committee consisting of the representatives of Pierson, Morrell & Co., Hubard, Harker & Co., and Mr. Parkin S. Booth. It was stated that the businesses would be continued with a view to sale as going concerns.

EVENING MEETING IN EDINBURGH

THE second evening meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in the current session was held on March 27, Mr. W. F. Hay (chairman of the Executive, North British Branch) in the chair. The chairman called upon Mr. George H. Macmorran, Ph.C., to give his communication on

Bleach Ointment

[ABSTRACT]

It is necessary that the public should be protected against the sale of ointments containing extremely small percentages of available chlorine. Two such cases were dismissed recently because the court decided no official standard existed. The chemist should equally be protected where public analysts expect too high a standard (possibly a theoretical figure) of available chlorine. Two such cases came to my notice recently. In one the analyst reported that the ointment showed a deficiency of 43.3 per cent. of the available chlorine. An analysis of ointment from the same batch showed an available chlorine content of 10.2 per cent. On this figure, the analyst was evidently expecting 18 per cent. of chlorine—a high expectation for a bleach ointment even when newly made, and one that allows for no deterioration on storage. The ointment in question had, when examined, been in the chemist's hands for about three and a half months. D. D. Moir ("Analyst," 1920, p. 154) considers that a purchaser of bleach ointment for air-raid precautions purposes is entitled to receive an article containing approximately 15 per cent. of available chlorine. The statement is surprising, since of two ointments prepared by the author in his own laboratory, one contained only 14.2 per cent. available chlorine immediately after preparation, and had fallen to 12.7 per cent. after three weeks, while the other contained 16.5 per cent. on making, and had fallen to 13.3 per cent. after three weeks. Out of 21 samples obtained in the course of food and drugs sampling, and which Moir says can be classified as "correctly prepared and of approximately correct strength," fourteen contained less than 15 per cent. of available chlorine, and seven less than 14 per cent., the lowest being 12.9 per cent. A.R.P. Handbook No. 3 ("Medical Treatment of Gas Casualties"), prescribes a mixture of equal parts by weight of supertropical bleach and white soft paraffin. Experiments were carried out to determine whether there is any appreciable difference in ointments made with supertropical bleach (ordinary bleach mixed with unslaked lime) and with the ordinary B.P. chlorinated lime. Two ointments were prepared on the small scale, and their available chlorine content estimated over a period. The results in percentages are shown in the table below:—

Time in Weeks	Tropical bleach ointment		Ointment with chlorinated lime, B.P.	
	Available chlorine	Loss of chlorine	Available chlorine	Loss of chlorine
0	16.72	—	19.21	—
2	15.49	7.36	17.31	9.89
4	15.36	8.13	16.47	14.27
6	15.09	9.75	15.65	18.53
8	14.73	11.90	15.10	21.40
10	14.50	13.28	14.57	24.15
12	14.31	14.41	14.12	26.50

8 lb. of each ointment was made in a granite end-runner mill. Before mixing, the bleach was passed through a No. 40 sieve. No difference was observed during milling; in each case the temperature remained at about 20° C. The ointments were left to stand overnight in earthenware jars on a stone floor. In the morning the tropical bleach ointment showed no apparent change, but the other had overflowed as the result of vigorous chemical reaction, and phenazone in a witness tube placed in it had melted, showing that a temperature of at least 111° C. had been reached. The ointment was now yellowish in colour, and analysis showed that it had lost practically all its available chlorine. Available chlorine in ointment made with tropical bleach = 16.89 per cent. Available chlorine in ointment made with B.P. chlorinated lime = 1.05 per cent.

A. G. Fishburn gives figures showing that where soft paraffins of different iodine values are used, the available chlorine content decreases more rapidly with the higher iodine values. The effect of degree of saturation of the base was confirmed by experiments. Equal parts of chlorinated lime (available chlorine 34.20 per cent.)

and white soft paraffin were then mixed in the cold, the available chlorine content was estimated, and the ointment filled into (a) an ointment tube; (b) a glazed porcelain ointment pot with tight-fitting celluloid lid, sealed with adhesive tape; and (c) an ointment tin with tight-fitting lid, sealed with adhesive tape. The ointment when made contained 15.85 per cent. of available chlorine. After eleven months the available chlorine content was (a) tube, 7.15 per cent.; (b) pot, 6.26 per cent.; (c) tin, 6.44 per cent. The following conclusions can be drawn:—The use of supertropical bleach is therefore to be recommended, as the ointment prepared from it deteriorates more slowly, and there is much less risk of vigorous chemical reaction during manufacture. A soft white paraffin of low iodine value should be used, but consideration should be given to the possible use of saturated hydrogenated fats. A tube is the most suitable container. The figure of 15 per cent. available chlorine suggested by Moir is too high a standard, a more reasonable figure being either 10 per cent. or 12 per cent.

Discussion

MR. BEATTIE agreed that the most suitable container was a tube, though expensive. MR. MAIR asked if there was not some danger of corrosion. MR. DRUMMOND asked whether, at the lower strengths indicated, the ointment would be of any effective value after, say, twelve weeks; what assurance might be given to people buying the ointment; and if it should be advertised that the ointment required to be renewed at certain intervals. MR. MACMORRAN, replying, could not say when the effective value of the ointment became *nil*. As far as he knew, 10 per cent. might be regarded as a minimum. The next communication, by Mr. David Ritchie, was

A Note on Bleaching Powder

[ABSTRACT]

It was thought worth while to investigate further the properties of bleaching powder especially with regard to its composition and solubility in water. The British Pharmacopœia states that bleaching powder is partly soluble in water, and yields characteristic reactions for calcium and chlorides, but no indication of its composition is given. The assay is based upon "available" chlorine. Bleaching powder in the presence of an acid is presumed to form free hypochlorous and hydrochloric acids. These acids react to give free chlorine and water, and the chlorine thus liberated reacts with potassium iodide to produce free iodine, which is titrated with sodium thiosulphate solution in the usual way. Previously a strong acid was used but this has been replaced in the official process by acetic acid, as it was suggested that the strong acid liberated chlorine from any chloride which happened to be present, and thus gave a higher reading for the available chlorine content. Various samples of bleaching powder were examined and the following results were obtained:—

Sample	Available chlorine	Calcium hypo- chlorite	Calcium chloride	Calcium chlorate	Calcium hydroxide
	%	%	%	%	%
A	38.66	38.9	33.9	.34	19
B	34.4	34.73	33.77	1.01	32.5
C	29.09	29.29	31.15	1.28	29.4
D	18.29	18.42	21.7	.30	62

The calcium chloride content was calculated on the assumption that the chloride part of the molecule of chlorohypochlorite was precipitated by silver nitrate solution, and this, by means of a simple experiment, was found to be the case. This also suggested that when bleaching powder is estimated by using potassium iodide and acetic acid the chloride part of the molecule does not take any part in the reaction. Sample A was fresh bleaching powder. Sample B was a tropical bleaching powder used for A.R.P. purposes. Samples C and D were taken from packets of well-known brands of "chloride of lime." These brands are probably used by pharmacists for the preparation of official solutions, and, particularly in the case of D, the results would be unsatisfactory. Experiments to ascertain the solubility of bleaching powder in water were carried out. In the first instance the concentration of bleaching powder in liquor calcis chlorinat. B.P.C., was taken. 10 gm. of bleaching powder were mixed with 100 mils of water and well shaken. 10 gm. of the same bleaching powder were powdered and triturated with water and adjusted

to the same volume. The available chlorine was estimated with the following results:—

	(A)	(B)		(A)	(B)
After 5 minutes	3.33	3.60	After 60 minutes	3.69	3.69
15 "	3.56	3.62	3 hours	3.69	3.69
30 "	3.63	3.67			

These experiments indicate that the part of bleaching powder containing the "available" chlorine is readily soluble in water and that no difficulty is experienced in producing a solution containing more than 3 per cent available chlorine, from a good sample of bleaching powder, and thoroughly triturated a higher chlorine content is obtained in a shorter time.

A further experiment was made to determine what concentration of available chlorine in solution could be obtained. For this purpose an excess of bleaching powder was triturated with water, centrifuged to remove most of the solid matter and finally filtered and estimated. An average figure of 14.55 per cent. of available chlorine was obtained which amounted to a concentration of 26.4 per cent. (1 in 3.77) calculated as calcium chloro-hypochlorite, CaOCl_2 . Another portion, examined for calcium content, was found to contain 11.4 per cent., which indicated the presence of 36.2 per cent. of calcium chloro-hypochlorite. This higher figure suggested the presence of more calcium than is contained in calcium chloro-hypochlorite. A small amount of calcium is always present from the dissolved calcium hydroxide, but, as the solubility of this substance is about 0.1 per cent., it would not account for the large difference. The conclusions drawn from experimental figures were, first, that the excess of calcium found in the calcium assay of the strong solution is due to the presence of an excess of calcium chloride; secondly, that what is actually present is a mixture of calcium hypochlorite and calcium chloride, uncombined.

Discussion

DR. BLACKIE said Mr. Ritchie had shown that in evaluating bleaching powder it was not necessary to take elaborate precautions to ensure complete suspension of the powder, since the suspended matter was merely calcium hydroxide.

The next communication, by Mr. D. B. Dott, Ph.C., was on:—

Aspirin as Antiseptic

[ABSTRACT]

It would naturally occur to any chemist that a compound which readily hydrolyses into salicylic and acetic acids would be an efficient antiseptic and quite likely some work has been done on the subject. It has not come under my notice. The following experiments were tried.

1. A solution was prepared by dissolving 1 gm. aspirin and 0.5 gm. NaHCO_3 in 10 mils water with aid of heat. The solution is strongly acid to litmus, 0.93 gm. NaHCO_3 being needed to neutralise 1 gm. of the acid. Such a solution, heated just to boiling, quickly cooled, and sulphuric acid added to combine with sodium, extracted by four treatments with chloroform and one with carbon tetrachloride, yielded upon evaporation of the solvents 0.894 gm. of well-defined crystals, the figure indicating a preponderance of aspirin over the salicylic acid.

2. A broth was prepared by boiling together water, pieces of beef and vegetables, and forcibly straining through thin calico. 50 mils were placed in each of five beakers. A was left plain. To B, solution (1) was added equivalent to 0.2 gm. aspirin. To C, solution (1) equivalent to 0.4 gm. aspirin was added. To D, 0.2 gm. aspirin in fine powder was added and the mixture well stirred. To E, 0.1 gm. aspirin was added and well mixed. After ten days A showed a slight fungoid growth and had a perceptibly sour odour; all the others were free from any signs of deterioration. After a month A had grown worse, while the remainder seemed to be still all right.

Discussion

MR. PERRINS said in his experience powdered aspirin was sometimes used for throat and tonsil affections, possibly on account of its antiseptic value. A mixture of aspirin and honey was used for similar purposes. MR. WILSON remarked that Mr. Dott's paper might have some bearing on the practice of adding an aspirin tablet to the water in a flower vase to keep the flowers fresh. MR. BEATTIE said that in the old days aspirin was used as an application for the local treatment of eczema and other skin diseases; he wondered if it had been used as an antiseptic or an analgesic. MR. CARSON suggested that possibly

the different makes of aspirin would have different antiseptic qualities. DR. TAIT, replying for Mr. Dott, said a pure chemical with a definite constitution would be the same whether made by one firm or another. The curative value of ointments containing aspirin he believed due to partial conversion of the aspirin into salicylic acid. He thought Mr. Dott had the preservative qualities of aspirin in mind rather than the antiseptic properties.

The next paper, by Mr. F. J. Jackson, B.Sc., Ph.C., was on a

Purity Test for Tannic Acid

[ABSTRACT]

It would appear that the B.P. tests for tannic acid are not quite adequate. In my experiments a sample of tannic acid which readily complied with the B.P. tests proved to be most unsatisfactory in dispensing. It was decided to examine samples of medicinal tannic acid in the hope of finding some test, other than solubility, to show whether a specimen of tannic acid would prove satisfactory in dispensing. The following eye lotion was dispensed with each of the samples in turn:—

Acid tannic,	gr. 15
Pulv. sod. bibor.	gr. 40
Glycerin,	3 <i>iii</i>
Aq. ad	3 <i>iv</i>

All the mixtures were at first of a pale yellowish-brown colour, but on standing overnight one became deep brown or even reddish in colour, another darkened appreciably, while the others retained their original colour. Gallic acid was suspected as being present in the offending samples. Each sample was tested for gallic acid, and it was found that all the samples gave the pink colour showing its presence. A sample of the purest tannic acid that could be purchased also reacted positively. An aqueous solution of this best tannic acid was then shaken with ether, the ether washings which should contain the gallic acid were rejected and the lower layer containing the purified tannic acid was evaporated to a syrup which was dried off on a hot slab with the aid of dried sodium sulphate. Even now the sample gave a pink colour after a few moments with the KCN solution. Eventually the following tests were evolved. About 0.2 gm. of the sample was dissolved in a few mils of alcohol, the solution put into a 100-mil cylinder and the volume made up to 80 mils with lime water and gently shaken. A blue colour is produced whether gallic acid is present or not; but if 20 c.c. of dilute nitric acid be added the blue colour is discharged and a pinkish liquid remains if gallic acid is present; otherwise the liquid should have no colour other than pale straw. Each of the samples was examined by this test and only one (D) gave the pink colour. The two samples (C and F) which had failed to give satisfaction in the prescription gave a yellowish orange colour. The test was tried with several substances which might possibly find their way into tannic acid (e.g. phloroglucinol, catechol, pyrogallol and resorcinol), when it was found that only pyrogallol gave a coloration resembling that produced by the unsatisfactory samples. Since gallic acid on gently heating forms pyrogallic acid and since in the preparation of the tannic acid a syrupy solution is dried on a hot iron or copper plate it is not unlikely that traces of pyrogallic acid may cause discolouration in tannic acid preparations.

Discussion

MR. MACMORRAN said he had come across a statement recently that tannic acid frequently contained as much as 10 per cent. of gallic acid and this would account for the different rates at which Mr. Jackson's samples went into solution. He also referred to a modern method by which the gallic and tannic content was estimated, followed by a colorimetric estimation of the gallic acid, whence the percentage of pure tannic content could be deduced by difference. MR. WILSON agreed that traces of pyrogallol might well be the cause of the objectionable colour.

The final communication, by Mr. J. G. Tait, M.R.C.S., Ph.C., was on:—

Sulphonamide and Its Derivatives—A Warning

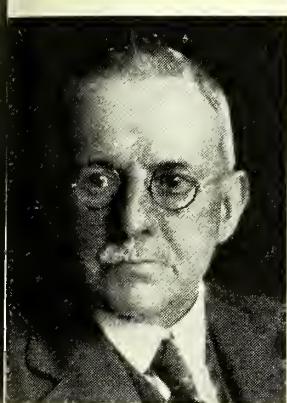
Dr. Tait's paper was a description of possible toxic effects resulting from indiscriminate use of sulphonamide compounds and a reference to the addition of these compounds to the Poisons List. MR. BEATTIE noted that one medical writer had stated that methylene blue, grain one-third, given intravenously, acted dramatically in cases of cyanosis after taking sulphonamide. DR. TAIT said methylene blue was regularly given for cyanosis; given intravenously, the action would be quicker. He suggested that Professor Dryerre might explain what took place, and PROFESSOR DRYERRE gave an explanation of the action.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES

FOR the seven seats now falling vacant on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society there are ten candidates, who are Mr. H. Antcliffe, Mr. P. Barrs, Mr. W. Culbert, Mr. C. Davis, Mrs. J. Irvine, Mr. J. Laws, Mr. E. Peck, Mr. H. Skinner, Mr. H. Wallis, and Mr. B. Williams. We have written to each candidate, requesting a statement of views on pharmaceutical politics and are publishing these in this and subsequent issues.

Mr. Herbert Antcliffe, Sheffield

Mr. Herbert Antcliffe is one of the six retiring councillors who offer themselves for re-election. His service on the Council dates from 1921. He has had experience in every class of provincial pharmaceutical work and his posts have included that of chief pharmacist to an important city hospital. He was for eighteen years secretary of the Sheffield Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and was for many years connected with the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society in an official capacity. He is a past-chairman of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was last year re-elected chairman. He is at present secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical Committee and chairman of the North-eastern committee for the register of pharmacists. Mr. Antcliffe has



MR. HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

occupied responsible positions on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as chairman of the Law Committee and of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund Committee. He is at present chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee. Mr. Antcliffe's policy is indicated in the following summary:

I am strongly in favour of all principal dispensers in the Army being given commissioned rank, and am of the opinion that all pharmacists under public authorities should be classed as administrative officers. I maintain that all dispensing should be the prerogative of qualified chemists. I would make all qualified chemists pharmaceutical chemists, giving a new distinctive title to holders of the Major qualification. I am against co-operative societies being given advantages over qualified chemists, and in favour of restricting the supply of scheduled poisons to those legally entitled to deal in them.

Mr. Charles Davis, Leamington

As a retail chemist of many years' experience, I am able to bring to the Council the interests and point of view of the average trading pharmacist. In addition, it does appear that the qualified pharmacist, with the advanced education necessary to negotiate successfully the present exacting examinations, and the expense incurred in fulfilling the curriculum required, is not obtaining the recognition he should. I strongly support the Society's endeavour to obtain commissioned rank in the Army for qualified pharmacists, and that position in public life as a professional man his education and abilities deserve. As a member of the old Local Association's Executive of the Society, one of the original members of the Retail Pharmacists Union (now the N.P.U.) and as one who has

devoted many years to public service, as town councillor, Mayor and deputy Mayor of Leamington Spa, I hope, if re-elected, to bring valuable experience to the assistance of the Council in the

many difficult problems that lie ahead of them. The necessity of exercising strict economy in carrying out the duties of the Society at the present time is of paramount importance. As secretary of the Warwickshire Pharmaceutical Committee since its inception, secretary, branch president and now ex-president of the Warwickshire Branch of the Society and of the Local Branch of the N.P.U. and chairman of the Warwickshire Insurance Committee, I may claim to have gained much experience as to the needs of my fellow members in pharmacy.

Mrs. Jean K. Irvine, Marlborough, Wilts

I should imagine that there was little need for me to say much in the way of autobiography in view of my three years' work on the Council and the opportunities I have had during the triennial period of placing my views before members at meetings which I have addressed all over the country. However I might again remind electors that I am (1) a pharmacist in public service in charge of the National Health Insurance Pricing Office (South Eastern Division); (2) a past-president of the National Association of Women Pharmacists; (3) a past-president of the Insurance Committee Officers Association for England and Wales; (4) member of the Whitley Council of Insurance Committees, Administrative Technical and Clerical Services, and, (5) manager of the Superannuation Fund for Insurance Committee Officers. On the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society I have been for three years a member of the Establishment, Finance and Organisation Committees. Since last June I have been chairman of the Organisation Committee which has to examine and decide many very important matters of pharmaceutical policy. Furthermore I am one of the Council's representatives on the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee and the sole exponent of the claims of women pharmacists on the Pharmaceutical Council.



MRS. JEAN K. IRVINE

So much for my past record; now as regards the future: I feel that the present Council of the Society have a heavy responsibility in carrying out and modifying—where possible—the commitments and contracts entered into by their predecessors. I am therefore all for caution and a restrained economy. As regards policy—which has been defined as “thinking ahead”—I should stress three points: (a) Reservation of dispensing to pharmacists. Great Britain is the only country in the world where the same individual is allowed to diagnose, prescribe, dispense, and (if the necessity arises) sign the death certificate. (b) Parliamentary Representation. There is an urgent need for the Pharmaceutical Society to have one, or more, pharmacist representatives in the House of Commons. (c) Propaganda to the public. This is perhaps the most crying necessity of all—the education and enlightenment of the general public on the training and function of the pharmacist. It should be persistently stressed that the highly trained pharmacist is the only sure safeguard of the safety and health of the people in time of sickness.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF ORTHOPTICS.—The Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries has recently recognised the British Orthoptic Society as a qualifying body in orthoptics, and members of the Society have been enrolled in the national register of medical auxiliary services. This branch of auxiliary work (i.e. the treatment of squint) is a corrective treatment carried out in hospitals, clinics and privately by those who have been granted a certificate of proficiency by the Council of British Ophthalmologists. Treatment is undertaken only under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a medical practitioner engaged in ophthalmology. The register of orthoptists is issued free to the medical profession, hospitals, etc., and a copy can be obtained on application to the Registrar, Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.



MR. CHARLES DAVIS

TREATMENT OF AIR-RAID CASUALTIES

WE have received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain copies of letters that have passed between the Society and the Air Raid Precautions Department and the Ministry of Health concerning the payment for the treatment of air-raid casualties by pharmacists. Extracts from these letters are given below :—

From the Society to the Air Raid Precautions Department :—

We are being pressed by our members for information as to their position concerning payment for dressings and other materials supplied by them in the treatment of air-raid casualties brought to their pharmacies. In one or two localities where arrangements have been made for pharmacists to give first-aid treatment as part of the official A.R.P. scheme the local authority has undertaken to bear the cost. Where there is no such arrangement presumably the cost must be recovered from the injured persons or not at all. This means in practice that in many cases nothing will be recoverable for obvious reasons and the matter is giving a good deal of concern to pharmacists who are quite willing to give their services but view with alarm the prospect of having themselves to bear the cost of dressings and other materials used. Unless some arrangement is made for payment from public funds, pharmacists will be in the difficult position of having either to refuse to give help which they are able, willing and expected by the public to give, or to suffer financial loss, which may in some cases be substantial. Arrangements should be made, preferably nationally, for payment by local authorities of claims made by chemists according to a tariff such as that laid down under the National Health Insurance Act.

From the Ministry of Health to the Society :—

It is not usually part of the official scheme for first aid that air-raid casualties should be treated at pharmacies, and we shall be very glad if you will let us know the names of the local authorities, together with other particulars, where it has been arranged that payment should be made to pharmacists. Ordinarily the first-aid post is the recognised agency for treatment, and if individuals go to a chemist instead of taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the post, the ordinary arrangements of customer and trader must apply.

From the Society to the Ministry of Health :—

Local arrangements have been made for the treatment of air-raid casualties at pharmacies at King's Lynn, Folkestone and Surbiton. It is highly probable that casualties will in fact be brought to pharmacies and will be treated and what we are anxious to secure is that there should be arranged beforehand some basis of remuneration for dressings used for such treatment. In practice it will not be found practicable for the chemist to come to a private arrangement with the individual person treated and the chemist is likely to be placed in many cases in the position of having to choose between refusing to give first-aid treatment or running the risk of having to pay for the materials out of his own pocket.

From the Ministry of Health to the Society :—

As a general rule the Ministry think it necessary that free treatment should be available for members of the public only at the first-aid posts provided and supervised by the local authority; and we do not think we should be justified generally in seeking to set up organised arrangements for the provision of dressings, etc., by chemists.

From the Society to the Ministry of Health :—

The present view of the Ministry is that such payment must be a matter of private negotiation. This appears to be unsatisfactory from many points of view, especially if a pharmacist is called upon to render first aid to an unconscious person. The matter cannot be left by the Society at that stage.

From the Ministry of Health to the Society :—

The position is that the Minister would not as a rule be prepared to reimburse chemists for the cost of treating casualties, since as I have already explained, we think it necessary that free treatment should be available only at the first-aid posts which are provided and supervised by the local authority. If a casualty is treated by a chemist, he should make his own arrangements for reimbursement of the cost.

From the Society to the Ministry of Health :—

In a memorandum prepared by the Society for its members after consultation with the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office (a copy of which is enclosed), pharmacists were advised that they would be rendering their most useful service if they were to remain in their own pharmacies to render such help as the public might require, which might include the first-aid treatment of casualties. It was with this in mind that the Society, with the encouragement of the Air Raid Precautions Department, have arranged courses in first aid in relation to air-raid casualties in most of their branches throughout the country. It is appreciated that the local organisation for the treatment of air-raid casualties is based on the assumption that they will be treated at first-aid posts, but it is clear that in some circumstances these arrangements are very likely to break down and that then, as happens from time to time when street accidents occur, casualties will be taken to chemists' shops, where the chemist will be expected, and will wish, to render such first-aid treatment as is possible. The Society does not consider that it will be practicable for a chemist in such circumstances to negotiate with an injured person about payment. Indeed in many cases the person might be in no condition to discuss such a matter. It is not satisfactory that a chemist should be left with the alternative of refusing treatment or paying for it out of his own pocket, and the Society feels that it must urge that some simple scheme be devised whereby a claim can be made by a chemist either to his local authority or possibly through the Insurance Committee to the Ministry for payment out of public moneys.

From the Ministry of Health to the Society :—

The Minister is not aware of any ground for assuming that the provision made by local authorities at first-aid posts and first-aid points will prove inadequate in the event of serious air-raiding affecting the civil population. Accordingly, he does not feel that he would be justified in making any special arrangements for the supply of first-aid treatment and materials at chemists' shops.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Sugar for Aerated Waters.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Mr. Lennox-Boyd) said in reply to Dr. Little on April 11 that arrangements had been made for replacing sugar used in manufactured articles for export to certain destinations. The percentage reduction on sugar required for home purposes was applied on a monthly basis and due weight was already given to seasonal fluctuations of demand.

Post-war Planning of Industry.—In reply to Mr. David Adams on April 11, the Minister of Labour (Mr. E. Brown) said that the industrial situation likely to prevail after the termination of the war involved many financial, economic and commercial factors that could not appropriately be dealt with by a branch of his Department. The aspects of post-war problems which particularly concerned his Department were constantly borne in mind but it would be premature for him to attempt to formulate definite lines of action at the present time.

Export Council's Activities.—On April 9 Mr. Liddall asked the President of the Board of Trade how many meetings of the Export Council, or of its committees, had been held since the Council was constituted; how many meetings he had attended and how many had been attended by the adviser on economic organisation; whether he would describe the work of the Export Council at home and overseas since February 13, beyond the formation of export groups of industries; and whether he had formed any estimate of the increase of export sales of British products and services secured with the assistance of the Export Council that would not have been obtained in the normal course by the firms concerned?

The Minister (Sir A. Duncan): The full Export Council has fortnightly meetings. There have so far been four meetings, at all of which both Lord Stamp and I have been present. The members of the Council who constitute its Executive Committee are devoting their whole time to its work. They are continuously in touch with one another and with me. Meetings of the Executive Committee are held frequently. The first task of the Export Council has been the formation of export groups in the different industries. . . . No estimate [of the kind suggested] can be made.

UGANDA VANILLA INDUSTRY

THE following details of the vanilla industry in Uganda are published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7 (Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1).

The possibilities of growing vanilla in Uganda were first seriously brought to the notice of the Imperial Institute in 1932, when samples of pods produced on an estate at Entebbe were submitted for examination by the Department of Agriculture. They proved to be of low value compared with standard grades of commercial vanilla pods, and advice was furnished on methods of preparation, with a view to improving the quality. The following year a further sample was received and this proved to be superior both in appearance and odour, and it was clear that consignments of similar character would be readily saleable in London.

Since that date Uganda vanilla has appeared from time to time on the London market, and at the auction sales in June 1939 parcels of vanilla from Uganda and the Seychelles realised practically identical prices. The following details of the sale were recorded in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 1, 1939 (p. 21):—

	Length.	Price per lb.
SEYCHELLES		
"First," fair, not crystallised, fair flavour	7 in. and 8 in. 6 in. " 6½ in. 4 in. " 5 in.	20s. 20s. 20s.
"Splits," part dry, foxy to fair brownish	3½ in. " 6½ in.	16s. and 17s. 6d.
UGANDA		
"First," also rather hard "first" or good "second" crystallising, good flavour	6 in. and 7 in. 5 in. " 6 in. 4½ in. " 5½ in. 3½ in. " 5 in.	20s. 20s. 19s. 6d. 19s.
"Splits," dry reddish	4 in. " 7 in.	16s. 6d.
Part split and cuttings, loose, dry reddish	—	13s.

At the request of the Imperial Institute, the Director of Agriculture, Uganda, kindly furnished the following account of the Uganda industry by Mr. A. S. Thomas (botanist in the Department).

Vanilla plants were first introduced into Uganda from Ceylon by the Botanical, Forestry and Scientific Department in 1912, and were established in the Botanic Gardens; the vines grew well, but for many years little interest was taken in the crop. A small plot was planted on the Kampala Plantation in 1920, but was not very successful, as the small trees of *Jatropha curcas* on which the vanilla was supported did not give sufficient shade. The vines were therefore transferred in 1935 to a more shady plot of *Glivicidia sepium*, under which they have flourished, growing quickly, while some of the older plants have flowered well. Although there is a record only of the introduction of *Vanilla planifolia*, it is now evident that *Vanilla pompona* was at some time brought into the country, for some of the vines at Kampala belong to this species—they differ from *Vanilla planifolia* in their very robust growth, large yellow flowers and short, wide triangular pods, which are of little commercial value. As the Kampala Plantation is being given up, steps are being taken to establish a small plot of vanilla in the Botanic Gardens, Entebbe.

Commercial planting of vanilla in Uganda was commenced by Mr. Mirza, an Iranian, a few years ago on an estate at Entebbe; the work was financed by the H.M. Syndicate, who were the pioneers of large-scale planting of coffee and rubber in Uganda. Recently, the estate has been taken over by the H.M. Syndicate. Mr. Michael Moses, M.B.E., one of the partners of the syndicate, stayed for a month in the Seychelles in order to study the methods of production there and his knowledge has been applied to the development of the plantation.

The climate of Entebbe is equable, the average rainfall being about 60 in., well distributed throughout the year; the temperature shows little seasonal variation, the average maximum being about 78° F. and the average minimum about 63° F. The estate is in a sheltered situation close to Lake Victoria; much of it had been planted with Para rubber, which had been neglected and had reverted to semi-forest conditions, and the shade has been thinned to give the density suited to vanilla. The degree of shade is most important in

vanilla cultivation—if it is too light, the vines suffer from exposure, and if it is too dense the vines do not flower well. All available vegetable matter is used to mulch the roots of the vanilla.

Constant attention has been given to the vines in training, topping and pruning; weak vines are layered to give better root systems for good crops are produced only on vigorous plants. When the vines are cut back, all good stems are used for propagation; there is now a total of about forty thousand plants on the estate—the number would have been greater had growth not been repressed by the unusually dry weather of the last two years (rainfall at Entebbe in 1938 was 17 in. below the average).

It has been found that Africans may easily be trained to carry out the work of fertilisation by hand—when there is a flush of flowers a good man will attend to as many as three thousand per day; this work should be done as early as possible each morning. In Uganda about ten months must elapse between fertilisation and the maturing of the pod; this is much longer than the period of four or six months required in other countries.

The methods of curing follow the usual practice. The best results are obtained by immersing the pods for about five seconds in boiling water, for long immersion causes the pods to become reddish. The actual curing between blankets may take up to a month in damp weather; when the process is finished the pods are sorted, bundled, and packed in tins lined with grease-proof paper. If the tins are exported by parcel post, they are sewn up in hessian cloth, but if sent by freight they are packed in boxes.

The results obtained have been so promising that other planters are becoming interested in the crop; but it appears that vanilla is not likely to be a commercial success in any but the moister, warmer parts of Uganda and under conditions in which very careful attention is given to the problems of cultivation and of preparation.

RECENT RESEARCH

Emergency Preparation of Pyrogen-free Water.—A simple emergency method whereby tap water or unsatisfactory distilled water may be readily freed from pyrogens (fever-producing substances that frequently infect water not kept sterile) is described by Lees and Levy ("British Medical Journal," March 16, 1940, p. 340). The authors find that a strongly pyrogenic water can be freed from pyrogens by simply shaking for a few minutes with a small quantity (1 part per 1,000) of powdered charcoal. The charcoal is separated by decanting through a fluted filter-paper.

Purifying Beeswax.—George H. Vansell (Federal entomologist) and C. S. Bisson (California Agricultural Experiment Station) find that sun heat is better than boiling water in the preparation of beeswax for use in cosmetics ("Journal of the Franklin Institute," 1940, 278). Sun heat helps to bleach the wax. Impurities may be removed by boiling in dilute acids, which destroy the pollen and propolis without affecting the wax. The darkening of colour which has been attributed to heating, is found to be the result of chemical action between hot wax and iron. Wax can, they state, be kept hot for hours in containers of glass, stainless steel, aluminium, or nickel without darkening. In making cosmetics and in pharmacy the propolis is objectionable, as it renders the wax excessively acid.

Hair Dyes: Functions of Phenols.—An examination of the effects of dihydric and trihydric phenols on the oxidation of diamines in hair dye mixtures shows that the function of the phenols is to promote the formation of fast colours having brown shades (Paper read before a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, April 3). They prevent the formation of insoluble Bandrowski's base and so give a better colour for the same amount of diamine. Study of the chemical reactions involved shows that in general there is first the formation of red or brown indophenols with the oxygen in the ortho position. These indophenols then condense with the formation of oxazines and oxazones which form a permanent colour with the hair. A colour film was then shown to demonstrate the formation of these dyes and the development of the colour on the human head.

TRADE NOTES

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is advertised in this issue by John Riley & Sons, Hapton, near Burnley.

VOSEMAR, LTD., Bury, point out that the Vosene medicated scalp hygiene bonus offer closes on April 27.

KOSMOS PHOTOGRAPHICS, LTD., are in a position to supply all their grades of papers and cards as heretofore. A price list giving full details will be sent on request.

PARIS TRADE FAIR.—The Paris International Trade Fair will be held from May 11 to May 27, 1940. Special travel facilities are available for visitors from Great Britain.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, have brought out a new size of their recently introduced lipstick. Details will be found on another page of this issue.

REBOMA TONIC FOR CHILDREN.—Hough Hoseason & Co., Ltd., Sun Buildings, Bridge Street, Manchester, 3, have recently introduced a new speciality under the title of Reboma. It is a tonic for children containing a red bone marrow. We understand that an application will shortly be made for the product to be included in the Chemists' Friends scheme.



HANDYPLAST.—Herts Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, have introduced an elastic dressing for minor injuries under the name Handyplast Elastie, which is described as being "sideways extensible." A gauze pad impregnated with an antiseptic preparation forms part of the dressing. Outfits containing the dressing are also available.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, invite inquiries for such photographic chemicals as Rhodol (metol), hydroquinone, bromides, amidol, and pyro.

INCREASE IN PRICE.—Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd., Wimbledon Factory Estate, Morden Road, London, S.W.19, announce that on May 1 the price of Scrubb's cloudy ammonia, large size, will be advanced. Orders received up to April 30 will be executed at present prices.

SOHO, LTD., inform us that owing to the production of instruments for the various Government departments, they have only two cameras this year that they can offer. The first is the Soho Reflex which has been on the market many years and is well known, and the second the Soho Myna S.K.12 with a self-erecting front and doublet lens.

PEDICULITIS.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Millbrook, Chigwell, Essex, are calling attention on another page to some information which is to appear in newspapers shortly on head pests in children. It is pointed out that there are many misconceptions regarding this infestation and that Jeyes' Fluid is eminently suitable for treating this complaint, the method of procedure being described in detail.

HYPOLOID MERSALYL.—The introduction of Hypoloid Mersaly, a complex mercurial preparation with a pronounced diuretic action, is announced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. The product consists of a 10 per cent. sterile solution of the sodium salt of salicyl-(γ -hydroxymercury- β -methoxypropyl-(amide-O-acetic acid, with 5 per cent. theophylline and is intended for intravenous or intramuscular injection. It is issued in Hypoloid ampoules of 1 c.c. and 2 c.c., the former in boxes of ten and the latter in boxes of five ampoules.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRESERVATIVE.—Since attention was drawn to Nipa 49, a new antioxidant for pharmaceutical and cosmetic purposes (C. & D., March 16, p. 206), useful technical data has been published by the manufacturers, Nipa Laboratories, Ltd., Treforest Trading Estate, Cardiff, including the field of application of the product, directions for use and a table of its solubilities in oils. This information can be obtained by readers of the C. & D. from the sole distributors, P. Samuelson & Co., 17 Creech Lane, London, E.C.3, whose announcement on the product appears in the advertisement pages of this issue.

A NEW ANAESTHETIC.—An intravenous anaesthetic, Narcomul, has been introduced by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. It is claimed for the new product that pharmacological and clinical trials have shown it to be one of the most powerful, yet one of the safest intravenous anaesthetics available. Its toxicity factor is low, and it can be used both for basal narcosis and short anaesthesia, and for prolonged anaesthesia (periods of up to three hours). Not being a sulphur-containing barbiturate, it can be given to patients receiving sulphanilamide preparations. A descriptive booklet can be obtained from the makers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE PROBLEMS.—One of the chief difficulties of any amateur photographer is in arriving at the correct exposure to give the sensitised material, and in spite of the latitude of modern films and plates and the varieties of gas-light and bromide paper, to get correct exposure, particularly in difficult circumstances, such as interiors or on cloudy days, an exposure meter is essential. The modern varieties of these, which almost entirely eliminate the personal factor, are strongly to be recommended, and one of the best examples is Metrovick, the distributors of which are Lomax, Ltd., 234 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

Trade Publicity

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., Ilford.—The price list of chemicals, etc., for April has been issued this week.

FRUITICIA PRODUCTS.—A new edition of the list of products (No. 4) manufactured by Fruiticia Essence Fabriek, Amsterdam, has recently been issued, and gives an alphabetical classification of chemicals, food colourings, fruit essences, perfume oils, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE LIST.—A supplement to the price list No. 2 issued by Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Hendon, London, N.W.4, in June 1939 has been sent to us. The supplement gives full details of alterations, additions and corrections.

PRESTOBAND DISPLAY MATERIAL.—Two new counter-display showcards, printed in blue and black, and measuring approximately 10 in. \times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 10 in., have been issued by Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston, for their Prestoband self-adhesive bandage.

A NEW SHOWCARD.—Resuflin, Ltd., 286 Corn Exchange, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4, have prepared a small attractive showcard for Resuflin asthma and bronchitis tablets. Measuring 10 in. \times 8 in., this display material is suitable for window or counter display, and one can be obtained by chemists on request.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Nottingham, have sent us copies of the informative literature which is available relating to Flavotan (tannic acid jelly with acriflavine and amyl-metacresol), Eptoin (sodium 5 : 5 diphenylhydantoin), Hexanastab (soluble hexobarbitone), and Hexanastab-Oral (hexobarbitone).

BOOKLET OF HINTS.—Kolynos, Inc., London, W.C.1, have reproduced in booklet form a number of money-saving hints for the thrifty. The booklets are now available to chemists for distribution to their customers. An attractive counter display card has been designed to hold about twenty copies of the booklet.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, have recently issued some interesting information regarding Prokayvit, a synthetic substance, chemically related to vitamin-K, and having all the essential physiological properties of the natural vitamin. Other details concerning Prokayvit will be sent on request.

NEPTAL BROCHURE.—A new publication on Neptal for diuresis in cases of cardiac dropsy and hydræmic nephritis has been sent to us by Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham. Neptal possesses the diuretic properties of mercury in a relatively non-irritant form. Copies of the brochure will be sent to pharmacists on request.

"THE ROCHE COURIER."—Number 2 of Vol. VI of this publication has recently been issued and contains notes on vitamin B, medication in trigeminal neuralgia and pink disease; vitamin C therapy of acute confusional states; effect of vitamin C on drug tolerance; Prostigmin in peritonitis and expulsion of ureteric calculi; vitamin E in neuromuscular dystrophy and nervous diseases.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8., have issued a new and enlarged price list (100 pp.), giving details and prices of their comprehensive range of flavouring essences, essential oils, perfumery compounds and products, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals and isolates, colours, sundries, etc. The list is produced in its usual attractive manner, with the products grouped in sections and indexed for easy reference.

ENERGEN DIET BOOK.—We have received a copy of the Energen book of dietaries and specimen menus published by the Energen Foods Co., Ltd., London, N.W.10, in collaboration with the Energen dietary service. The book, which runs to seventy-two pages, collates twenty-five years of authoritative research into diet and nutrition, and describes suitable diets for more than sixty conditions of health disturbance in addition to information on "Sane Slimming." A section of the book is also devoted to Energen nutritional recipes.

EVANS' PRICE LIST.—We have received a copy of the latest "A" List issued by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool. The list, which runs to 158 pages, covers pharmaceutical, biological and veterinary products, drugs, fine chemicals, tablets, and counter adjuncts. Messrs. Evans have recently published leaflets dealing with Pirevan (a specific against British Redwater fever and other piroplasmoses) and Astevan (a solution for inhalation treatment of asthma and hay fever). Copies of this literature can be obtained on application.

GLAXO LABORATORIES.—In the latest edition of the "G.L. Journal" (No. 18, April) attention is drawn to the new building which will give an additional 60,000 sq. ft. to the existing factory at Greenford, Middlesex. Among the articles in the journal are "Pharmaceutical Preparations in Time of War," adapted from an article on G.L. products in the *C. & D.*, February 24, p. 147; "The Use of Iron Today," "Milk and Supermilk," "New Radiology Product." Glaxo Laboratories have also sent us a specimen of the card folder in which they invite chemists to send for a tasting bottle, free of charge, of Syrup Primadex, in connexion with the new sales campaign for this product.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Additions to Protected List. *Pond's Extract Co., Ltd.* (on May 1), trial size, Pond's lipstick, 6d., 4s. 6d. doz.; orders over £3, 4s. doz.; orders over £5, 3s. 9d. doz. Terms as with other 6d. sizes of Pond's preparations.

Alterations.—*R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd.* A large number of 4711 products have been increased in price; a full list is available from manufacturers. *Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.*, Losall's ballroom polish, 1s. 6d., 12s. doz.; 3s., 24s. doz.; Losall's foot-rot ointment, 1s. 9d., 14s. doz.; 4s. 6d., 36s. doz. *A. Wunder, Ltd.*, Wunder brand malt extract, 1 lb., 1s. 3d., 10s. 4d. doz.; 2 lb., 2s. 4d., 18s. 9d. doz.; 4 lb., 4s. 8d., 35s. 6d. doz.; 7 lb., 7s. 1d., 61s. 7d. doz.; malt extract with cod liver oil, 1 lb., 1s. 5d., 11s. 6d. doz.; 2 lb., 2s. 8d., 21s. doz.; 4 lb., 5s. 3d., 40s. doz.; 7 lb., 8s. 11d., 69s. doz. *St. Andrew Mills, Ltd.*, Samaritan toilet roll, 4d., 2s. 1d. doz.; four doz., 2s. 9d. doz.; eight doz., 2s. 8½d. doz.; twelve doz., 2s. 8d. doz.

W. Woodward, Ltd. Entry on p. 274 of P.A.T.A. Year Book, 1940, should read: Woodward, W., Ltd., Gripe Water (brand carminative). Word "unstamped" should be deleted.

Deletions.—*Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.*, Izal Lano cream, ointment, domestic embrocation and capsules.

Business Changes

STURTON & SONS, LTD., Peterborough, have acquired the business of G. R. Turner & Co., Cowgate.

GARNER & JONES, LTD., have removed to 103 The Ridge, Orpington, Kent.

LITTLEWOOD'S STORES, LTD., 11 Piccadilly, Manchester, 1, have opened a drug department under the direction of Mr. L. C. Cooper, M.P.S.

A. ELDER REED & CO., LTD., Peninsular House, 28 Monument Street, London, E.C.3, are removing on April 22, the whole of their offices from the above address, Pinner and Sutton, to new offices and warehouse at 105 Battersea High Street, London, S.W.11. Telephone: Battersea 8401-8402.

MARRIAGES

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

GRIFFITH—TOURS.—At St. John's Church, Harrow, recently, Mr. John Blanshard Griffith, M.P.S., Kenton, Middlesex, formerly of Batley, Yorks, to Barbara Elizabeth Tours.

POWELL—PEARMAIN.—Recently, John Anderson, son of Mr. J. M. Powell, M.P.S., St. Mary's Butts, Reading, to Doreen Pearmain.

SMILEY—JOHNSON.—At St. Finnian's Church, Cregagh, Belfast, on March 28, Mr. Samuel John Smiley, Ph.C., to Edna Heathcote Johnson.

Silver Wedding

WHITELAW—SUTTON.—At the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, by Rev. W. Murray, M.A., on April 17, 1915, George Cumming Whitelaw, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. Andrew Whitelaw, Monifieth, to Ada, eldest daughter of George Sutton, Manchester. Present address: 6 Didsbury Park, East Didsbury, Manchester.

DEATHS

BRISTOW.—On April 10, Mr. Ralph Pratt Bristow, M.P.S., High Wycombe, aged sixty-eight.

CHALMERS.—In a nursing home at Aberdeen, on April 10, Mr. James Chalmers, M.P.S., Alford, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Chalmers passed the Minor examination in 1902.

COCKER.—Recently, at Luton, Mr. Horace Cocker, formerly for many years in business as a chemist and druggist at Soyland, Ripponden.

GILMOUR.—On April 11, the wife of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, M.P.S., formerly editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 96 Hillway, Highgate, London, N.6.

HILL.—Recently, Mr. Alfred John Hill, M.P.S., Park Crescent, Milton, Portsmouth. Mr. Hill passed the Minor examination in 1912.

JONES.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Charles Jones, M.P.S., Bridgend, aged sixty-seven.

JONES.—Recently, Miss Kathleen Wynne Jones, M.P.S., North Road, Carnarvon. Miss Jones passed the Qualifying examination in 1929.

MARSHALL.—Recently, Mr. Alfred Marshall, chemist and druggist, Boxmoor, Herts, aged ninety.

PERKIN.—Recently, Mr. Robert James Perkin, M.P.S., Brundall, Norwich, aged eighty-one.

RUSSELL.—At 14 Craigallan Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow, on April 11, Mr. John James Russell, M.P.S. Mr. Russell qualified in 1917.

SLINN.—Recently, Mr. Frederick Harry Slinn, M.P.S., Wellington Road, Rhyl, aged seventy-two.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. L. NEAL, M.P.S., Conway, has been appointed vice-chairman of the local tradesmen's association.

MR. R. MACDONALD MURRAY (secretary, Tees-side Branch, Pharmaceutical Society) is still in hospital with a fractured right arm, the result of a bus accident.

MR. J. W. WRIGHT, director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, has been re-elected vice-chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Industrial Transport Association and has been nominated as a vice-president for the National Council of the Association.

MR. S. W. HERBERT, secretary of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley Vale Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, has retired after fifty years' service with the company. The directors have presented him with a gold wristlet watch, and his colleagues a wireless set.

MR. THOMAS J. E. GODBOLD, senior London representative of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., who recently attained his seventieth birthday, was the recipient on April 12 of a gift from the managing director (Mr. Carl Schmeidler) in the form of a presentation basket, containing wine cellar, fruit and war-time commodities. Mr. Godbold is the oldest member in the company.

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In a great war the peace-time resources of the Army Medical Services must be augmented. H.M. Government has accorded the Red Cross and St. John official recognition for co-ordinating all voluntary offers of assistance throughout the Empire to sick and wounded combatants and civilians injured as a result of enemy action

WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?

Gifts in kind will be gratefully received by Lord Ebbisham at 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1, and cash contributions will be welcomed by The Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, London, E.C.4. All donations should be marked Lord Mayor of London's Red Cross and St. John Fund

ALL WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED

THE
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
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Pharmaceutical Society's Council Election

OPINION has been divided as to the desirability of the Pharmaceutical Society holding an election under the present circumstances. Actually the position is regulated by statute and provided there are more candidates than vacancies on the Council, the Society cannot do otherwise than hold an election. Twelve members have been nominated for election, seven of whom are retiring councillors; of the latter Mr. Marns, a former president, has not accepted nomination, nor has Mr. A. Howells. This leaves ten members to go to the poll. As there is to be an election it is the duty of every member to use his or her votes, and, moreover, to give full consideration to the policies put forward by the candidates and to decide which are likely best to serve the general interests of pharmacy. It is not the policy of the *C. & D.* to endeavour to influence the free choice of members, but in order to assist them in the selection of guardians of their professional and other interests, we publish on p. 297 of this issue statements, as received, from candidates in which they briefly outline their policies. Further statements will be published in ensuing issues of the *C. & D.*

During the coming years the Council of the Society will be called upon to carry unusually heavy responsibilities. They may, possibly under entirely changed political and economic conditions, have to make decisions the results of which will certainly enhance or injure for generations to come the status and welfare of pharmacists and the scope of their activities. At no time has it been so essential that good men and true—men of action, vision and ability—should be chosen to guide the fortunes of pharmacy through the difficult times that lie ahead.

In appealing to every member of the Society to make it a point of duty—and it is nothing less—to record their votes on or before May 15, we would quote the words of Sir Francis Bacon: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

Photographic Trade Prospects

OPTIMISM prevails throughout the photographic trade regarding the prospects for the coming season. Even at Easter a recovery had set in from the first effects of an official notice which had been widely misinterpreted by the public as a ban on all photography. As is explained elsewhere in this issue a national campaign is being launched to remove any erroneous ideas that may still exist in the lay mind on this score. To link up with this publicity by displaying the posters that are available and to talk photography to customers on every conceivable occasion is the clear policy to be adopted by every photographic chemist. Supplies of some classes of apparatus are obviously limited or no longer available, but manufacturers are overcoming this position either by producing corresponding articles in this country or obtaining equivalents from other sources. The increased demand anticipated for snapshots is likely to accelerate the purchase of the less expensive cameras, greatly extend the call for developing and printing, and create a wider interest in home processing. Since the beginning of the year there have of course been many changes in prices, particularly of sensitised materials (double-weight papers, for example, are no longer quoted by the manufacturers). To assist dealers to keep abreast of these alterations a revised photographic price list has been included in this issue; this list includes the current charges for developing and printing.

First-Aid Treatment by Chemists

WHEN the Air Raid Precautions scheme was being evolved the Home Office and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society came to the conclusion that the pharmacist could best serve the community by remaining in his pharmacy. In other words, the pharmacist was left out of the scheme except in so far as he might be expected to keep supplies of dressings available. It is almost certain that his premises will be turned into a casualty-clearing station in spite of the fact that local authorities have arranged a number of first-aid posts that are expected to be sufficient for the civil population. Whether the first-aid posts will in fact be sufficient has not yet been put to the test, but it is obvious that, in the event of air raids, chemists will be expected by the public to supply various dressings and render first-aid. Pharmacists themselves have realised this, since many have undergone A.R.P. and first-aid training; but the question which arises in the minds of many is, who, supposing a casualty is brought in, will be responsible for the payment for any dressings or remedial treatment supplied? Elsewhere in this issue we publish extracts from correspondence between the A.R.P. Department and the Ministry of Health and the Pharmaceutical Society concerning this matter. It will be seen that in the view of the authorities it cannot be assumed that the provision made by local authorities at first-aid posts and first-aid points will prove inadequate, and the Minister does not feel justified in making any special arrangements for the supply of first-aid treatment and materials at chemists' shops. Obviously it will not be practicable for a chemist, in the event of air-raids, to negotiate with the injured person about payment for the dressing—in fact, it is conceivable that the person concerned might be in no condition to discuss such a matter. Thus the chemist is left with the alternative of refusing treatment or paying for it out of his own pocket. A typical instance of what may occur took place in Scotland recently, though not as the result of an air raid. A youth had been impaled

on a spike and the assistance of a local chemist was summoned; ambulance men who were present advised the immediate use of chloroform, which the chemist supplied, and which a doctor who had arrived administered. For payment of his account for chloroform and cotton wool the chemist applied to the local police, who in turn pointed out that the injured youth's mother had offered to pay for it and that this was a matter entirely between the youth's mother and the chemist. In an interview with the *C. & D.* correspondent, it was explained that the mother was not financially in a position to pay the account, though she had offered to do so. The chemist had not received an order from, nor supplied the chloroform and dressings to the mother, and is apparently faced with a bad debt as a result of acting on humanitarian principles. Following air raids it is probable that many chemists will find themselves in a similar position. The Pharmaceutical Society should certainly continue their efforts to obtain suitable recognition of the chemist's problem.

Proprietary Medicines, etc., Imports

THE issue of Notice to Importers No. 56, notifying the prohibition of imports except under licence of compounded medicinal preparations, etc. (see p. 289), is of considerable interest to the firms who import this class of foreign goods and to the many others who handle them in this country. How far it will affect them depends, of course, on what grounds the authorities grant or refuse licences. On this important point the Notice gives no information whatever. It is interesting to note in this connexion that there is no Licensing Committee to consider applications, the decisions apparently being in the hands of civil servants. Are they well acquainted with the trade and, if not, who will advise them? We assume, for example, that where there are no satisfactory British equivalents or substitutes, importers will be granted licences to import such goods. If, on the other hand, it is intended to operate the Notice simply as a control by allowing a certain percentage of former imports, experienced trade advisers will not be necessary. It would, however, have been helpful to all interests concerned if the notice had contained some indication of the lines on which the licensing system will be operated.

A point which has been raised in connexion with the term "Compounded medicinal preparations" affects compressed tablets containing a single medicinal substance with the addition of the usual excipient materials, and according to information we have received from the authorities, it is not the intention of Customs to consider such goods as coming within the scope of the Notice. It is interesting to note that the interpretation given to the description "compounded medicinal preparations" appears to be somewhat at variance with a decision under the Medicine Stamp Acts, namely, that a drug mixed, for instance, with milk, sugar or starch is not a drug "vended entire."

The Doctors' Dilemma

DESPITE some points of contention in the latest official recommendations for economy in pharmaceutical substances published in full in the *C. & D.*, April 6 (p. 262), we refrained from critical comment, contenting ourselves with the recommendation to pharmacists and the trade generally to give practical effect to the proposals put forward by the authorities. Our esteemed contemporary, "*The Lancet*," in its issue of the same date, goes beyond the official recommendations in giving a summary of hints

for prescribers that apply to other medicaments in general use. While no one can seriously criticise many of the suggestions put forward by "*The Lancet*," there are some statements in the article which require elucidation. While it may be contended, for example, that bismuth carbonate "cannot be regarded as an essential ingredient of every indigestion mixture" there may be considerable disagreement with the statement that "its therapeutic value is doubtful." Is it to be understood that future prescriptions for this official and much-relied-upon medicament are to be regarded with suspicion, and is it to be believed that physicians all over the world who order this substance systematically are still groping about in the fog of empiricism? The condemnation of extract of malt as a substance of "doubtful therapeutic value" is probably nearer the mark, but the inference that malt extract with cod liver oil should be discontinued for this reason tends in our opinion, to be misleading, as it takes no account of the fact that extract of malt is more than a vehicle for the oil. On the question of the sulphonamides, it is somewhat disturbing to read that there is a tendency to substitute sulphapyridine for sulphanilamide in all cases. In view of the enormous amount of literature published on these compounds it would appear reasonable to suppose that the indications for the use of these substances are sufficiently clearly defined. Turning to the question of the replacement of everyday medicaments by more economical substitutes physicians may find little difficulty in following the recommendations to adopt the use of parenteral preparations of liver in place of oral extracts, etc., but our sympathy goes out to the practitioners who, in attempting to carry out the advice, find their knowledge of *materia medica* somewhat hazy when trying to decide whether the ingredients of the tonic bitter or laxative pill they wish to prescribe "require foreign currency for their purchase" or otherwise. Perhaps the day is not far distant when the pharmacist will be called to the rescue to introduce a *Mist. tonica imperialis* or *Pit. purgans britannica* to simplify the prescriber's lot.

The Chemists' Friends Scheme in Scotland

THE extension of the Chemists' Friends scheme north of the border, a hint of which was given in a report of the Chemists Friends Association in our issue of January 27, is now in operation. Mr. John Weir, the president of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, has sent a personal message to Scottish chemists in which he explains the scheme. Scotland, as he points out, is more fortunate than England in the matter of proprietary medicine sales. It is computed that 80 per cent. of such business still passes through the hands of authorised sellers, whereas south of the Tweed a customer has ten opportunities of buying from an unqualified trader to one from a qualified pharmacist. The problem remains, however, how to ensure that no further inroads are made into that 80 per cent. remaining to Scottish chemists. In this the C.F. scheme offers the most hopeful method so far devised. Many proprietaries outside the scheme may remain outside, but in one direction there is no gainsaying that the scheme has had an outstanding usefulness. In the past it has been possible for a manufacturer to secure a foothold for a new proprietary by confining its sales to chemists, only to open the distribution to all and sundry after it has become established. We feel sure that Scottish pharmacists, who have a reputation for business acumen as well as for professionalism in dispensing, will make the scheme a great success.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS EXAMINATIONS

THE examinations for assistants under the scheme of the Photographic Dealers' Association (*C. & D.*, January 7, 1939, p. 9) are held in five local centres on April 10. The morning (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.) was given over to written papers, intermediate and advanced, the questions being as follows:—

INTERMEDIATE (eight questions to be attempted)

(1) How do the following types of camera compare as regards discriminate focussing, depth of focus and critical definition? Could they be used successfully for photographing high buildings? (a) Folding camera with double extension; (b) pinhole camera; (c) moderate priced miniature camera.

(2) Describe the difference between single and simple lenses, so between positive and negative lenses. To which class do the following belong respectively, R.R., achromatic, anastigmatic, lephoto or long focus supplementary attachment?

(3) What defects would you look for in camera shutters of the roller blind and between lens (diaphragm) types which had had considerable amount of use and/or had been laid aside for a long time? How would the use of such faulty apparatus affect the negatives, and in what way could the shutters be improved?

(4) What are the relative merits of plates and roll films for amateur photographers desirous of doing (a) occasional photography of a varied nature, (b) holiday photography at a seaside resort, (c) photography on a holiday cruise? Firstly, for those who intend to do their own processing; and secondly, for those who have their developing and printing done by a dealer.

(5) Describe a test to prove if plates and papers are completely washed after fixation. Why are complete fixation and washing necessary?

(6) What is the difference between bromide, gaslight and chloro-bromide papers as regards their relative sensitivity, manipulation and treatment in development, and in the character of the final prints? How do they compare as regards permanence?

(7) State the relative speeds of films marked respectively 50 H. & D., 250 H. & D., 23° Scheiner, 29° Scheiner, 16° DIN and 10° DIN. For ease of comparison the 250 H. & D. speed may be represented as a unit speed of 1.

(8) For what kind of work are "ordinary," "chromatic," and "panchromatic" plates suitable or necessary? Describe two subjects for which you would advise the use of each variety respectively. State what dark-room requirements and procedure would be required for each.

(9) What is understood by the focal length of a lens? What focal lengths would be suitable for cameras taking $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, quarter-plate, and half-plate size images respectively in order to give pleasing perspective? Upon what rule or principle are the answers to this question based?

(10) For what purposes are the following chemicals used in photography: sodium sulphite, potassium metabisulphite, potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, gelatine, chrome alum, ammonium persulphate?

(11) Enumerate the factors which should be taken into consideration when estimating the exposure to be given in the camera on outdoor subjects. Explain briefly the methods of using aids to correct exposure such as calculators, visual and photo-electric meters.

ADVANCED (eight questions to be attempted)

(1) State briefly the contributions to photography for which the following were responsible: Daguerre, Fox Talbot, Hurter and Driffield, Scott-Archer. What advantages in manipulation were gained when gelatin was introduced as a vehicle for the sensitive salts?

(2) What is meant by chromatic aberration, spherical aberration, roundness of field, astigmatism and flare in lenses? Describe a simple test and remedy for each.

(3) Describe two methods of determining the focal length of a photographic lens, one of them to be the equivalent focal length.

(4) Manufacturers are gradually making use of certain terms to denote the speed and character of their plates and films. Explain what is meant when they refer to the characteristic curve of a plate and its gamma. Do any of the usual systems

of speed marking give an indication of the character, as regards density and gradation obtainable by normal processing of the plate or film so marked?

(5) What advice as regards choice of sensitive material and filters would you give to an amateur who wished to do the following:—(a) Copy an old and somewhat faded P.O.P. photograph; (b) copy a black and white bromide print which had become yellow in parts; (c) reproduce a document written in black over which some red ink has been splashed; (d) obtain clear records of distant features on a hillside which are slightly obscured by atmospheric haze. In each instance the desire is to obtain negatives with as little evidence as possible of the presence of fading or other interference with the satisfactory quality of the subject.

(6) Describe the effect which would be produced upon films which had been handled before development by:—(a) Wet fingers; (b) perspiring hands; (c) fingers bearing traces of the fixing solution.

(7) Outline briefly the difference in procedure in producing photographs in colour by the wash-off relief and the carbro processes. Which offers the most control in obtaining correct colour values?

(8) From the point of freedom from grain and brilliance of image, compare the merits of the Dufay and the controlled depth development (such as Kodachrome) processes for cine photography in colour:—(a) When projection to a moderate size is required—at home; (b) where projection to a larger size is contemplated—in a small hall. Very briefly outline the principles of production of each.

(9) Explain the functions of a condenser lens. Accompany the answer with a sketch diagram showing how the light rays are controlled. Could a condenser suitable for half-plate size negatives be used as efficiently for 35 mm. negatives as one of a smaller size which just covers the small negative? Confine the answer to the optical considerations and principles.

(10) A customer contemplates taking up cinematography for the purpose of recording impressions of various places abroad which he intends to visit on his holidays. He has taken ordinary snapshot photographs for years and done some of his own developing and enlarging but has not done any motion picture work. His intention is to use the films for the purpose of giving short lectures to young people at social service centres in which he is interested and to make the lectures instructive as well as interesting. For this purpose the films will have to embrace types of people, customs and architecture as well as scenery of the places visited. As the work is voluntary, he would have to bear the expense of the equipment and films himself and, though not poor, he is not possessed of unlimited means. Before making a decision in the matter he, therefore, has written asking for a list of the equipment which you would recommend together with an estimate of the cost. He would also appreciate any hints or "wrinkles" on the use and care of the apparatus. Embody the answer in the form of a letter giving the information asked for. Alternative prices could be quoted for some of the items so as to give a choice of total cost. In recommending any item of apparatus it is sufficient to enumerate the salient features and any specific maker need not be named.

(11) Describe briefly how prints are produced by the bromoil process. What advantages are claimed for them compared with ordinary bromide prints?

The examinations, which are open to all photographic dealers and their assistants, are conducted by written and oral questions and answers and also practical work. The following is a list of the books which the P.D.A. recommend for study: *Intermediate*: "How to Make Good Pictures" (Kodak), 1s.; "The Ilford Manual of Photography" (Ilford, Ltd.), 2s. 6d.; "Brighter Photography" (Iliffe & Sons, Ltd.), 2s. 6d.; "Photography" (C. Bell & Sons, Ltd.), 7s. 6d.; "Gevaert Manual of Photography" (Gevaert, Ltd.), 2s.; "Camera Lenses" (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.), 2s. 6d.; "Better Photographs" (Coronet Camera Co.), 2s. 6d. *Advanced*: "Photography: Its Principles and Practice" (Chapman & Hall, Ltd.), 15s.; "Colour Photography in Practice" (Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd.), 21s.; "Cine Photography for Amateurs" (Chapman & Hall, Ltd.), 10s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT PRICE LIST

STANDARD ROLL FILMS

Class and Name of Film	Size	Key No.	No. of Exp.	s. d.
(a) NORMAL SPEED ORTHOCHROMATIC				
ENSIGN Ortho, GEVAERT regular, KODAK regular, SELO, etc.	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	10	6	0 6
	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	28*	6	1 0
	2×3	29	6	1 0
	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	21	6	1 0
* Not issued by Gevaert, Ltd.	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	8	1 0
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	17	6	1 0
	2×3	29	6	1 0
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	1 2
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	05*	6	1 2
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	16	8	1 5
	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	30	6	2 3
	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	01*	6	1 9
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	18	6	2 3
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	24*	6	2 3
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	22	6	2 9
ENSIGN Ortho, SELO	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	19	6	2 3
	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	10	6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	02	12	1 5
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	25	6	2 9
	4×5	03	6	2 9
	4×5	23	6	2 9
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	26	6	3 6
	5×4	04	6	2 9
ENSIGN Ortho ..	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	10	6	0 7
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	62	8	1 5
(b) FAST SPEED ORTHOCHROMATIC (-CHROME)				
ENSIGN Ultrachrome, GEVAERT Express Superchrom, KODAK Verichrome, SELOCHROME, etc.	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	8	1 2
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	1 4
	Other sizes <i>pro rata</i>			
(c) FINE-GRAIN PANCHROMATIC				
ENSIGN Fine-grain Panchromatic, GEVAERT Panchromosa Special, KODAK Panatomic, Panatomic X, SELO Fine-grain Panchromatic, etc.	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	8	1 4
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	1 6
	Other sizes <i>pro rata</i>			
(d) SUPER-SPEED PANCHROMATIC				
GEVAERT Panchromosa, KODAK S.S. Pan, Super XX Pan, SELO H.S. Pan, etc.	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	8	1 4
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	1 6
	Other sizes <i>pro rata</i>			
(e) COLOUR				
DUFAYCOLOR ..	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	6	3 4
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	6	3 4
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	16	6	4 4

EXPLANATION OF KEY NUMBERS.—To convert the key number to the number on the carton, insert letters or figures in front of the key number as follows:—Kodak—1 (wooden spools), or 6 (metal spools); Ensign—Ortho, E; ultrachrome, EC; fine-grain panchromatic, EFP; Gevaert, G; Selo—key number unmodified, except for films on metal spools (Z).

FILMS FOR MINIATURE CAMERAS

Class and Name of Film	Packing	Size	f. s. d.
(a) ORTHOCHROMATIC			
GEVAERT Superchrom ..	Cassette or Spool		
	Refill	36 exp.	3 3
SELOCHROME (special fine grain)	Cassette	36 exp.	3 9
	Refill	36 exp.	2 3
	Roll	15 ft.	6 3
	Roll	30 ft.	11 6
	Roll	80 ft.	1 7 6
(b) PANCHROMATIC			
GEVAERT Panchromosa Microgran, Panchromosa	Cassette or Spool	36 exp.	3 6
	Refill	36 exp.	2 0
KODAK Panatomic, Panatomic X, E.F. Pan, Plus X, SS Pan, Super XX Pan, Super X Pan	Cassette or Spool	36 exp.	4 0
	Refill	36 exp.	2 6
	Roll	5 metres	6 9
	Roll	10 metres	12 6
	Roll	15 metres	18 3
	Roll	25 metres	1 9 9
KODAK Panatomic, Panatomic X, Plus X, Super XX	Spool for Bantam	8 exp.	1 0

Films for Miniature Cameras—(contd.)

Class and Name of Film	Packing	Size	f. s.
(c) INFRA-RED			
KODAK, SELO ..	Cassette	36 exp.	5
KODAK ..	Refill	36 exp.	3
SELO ..	Refill	36 exp.	3
GEVAERT ..	Cassette or Spool	Refill	5
			3
(d) COLOUR			
DUFAYCOLOR ..	Cassette	12 exp.	4
KODACHROME ..	Cassette	36 exp.	7
	Spool for Bantam	18 exp.	12
		8 exp.	7

FILM PACKS

Class and Name of Film	Size	Key No.	No. of Exp.	s. d.
(a) NORMAL SPEED ORTHOCHROMATIC				
GEVAERT regular, KODAK regular	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	00	12	2
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	20	12	3
(b) FAST-SPEED ORTHOCHROMATIC (-CHROME)				
GEVAERT Express Superchrom, SELOCHROME, KODAK Verichrome	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	20	12	3
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	5
KODAK Verichrome ..	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	00	12	2
SELOCHROME ..	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	00	12	2
	6 x 4	43	12	8
(c) PANCHROMATIC				
GEVAERT Panchromosa, SELO H.S. Pan, KODAK Super-sensitive Panchromatic, Panatomic, Panatomic X, Super XX Pan, Pancho Press	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	00	12	3
	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	20	12	4
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	18	12	6
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	41	12	7
SELO H.S. Pan ..	6 x 4	43	12	9
(d) COLOUR				
DUFAYCOLOR ..	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	00	8	6
	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	8
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	18	8	12
	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	41	8	14

CINE FILMS

Class and Name of Film	Width	30 ft. or 33 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.	Processing
(a) ORTHOCHROMATIC					
GEVAERT Ortho Reversal	16 mm.	—	14 6	25 0	include
	9.5 mm.	4 6	7 6	15 0	include
	8 mm.	—	8 0	—	include
PATHÉ SO ..	9.5 mm.	5 0	4 6	9 0	extra
			—	—	include
(b) NORMAL-SPEED PANCHROMATIC					
KODAK Super X, SELO Safety Reversal Pan	16 mm.	—	16 0	29 0	include
GEVAERT Reversal Microgran	16 mm.	—	15 6	28 0	include
	9.5 mm.	5 6	9 3	18 6	include
	8 mm.	—	9 0	—	include
KODAK Magazine, Siemens or Simplex Pocket	16 mm.	—	17 6	—	include
KODAK S10 ..	16 mm.	—	12 0	—	include
SELO Fine-grain Panchromatic Negative	16 mm.	—	12 8	23 0	extra
KODAK Panchromatic	8 mm.	—	10 0	—	include
(c) SUPER-SPEED PANCHROMATIC					
KODAK SS Pan, Super XX Pan	16 mm.	—	17 6	32 6	include
GEVAERT Panchromatic Reversal	16 mm.	—	17 6	30 0	include
	9.5 mm.	5 6	9 3	18 6	include
	8 mm.	—	10 0	—	include

Line Films—(contd.)

Class and Name of Film	Width	30 ft or 33 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.	Processing
KODAK Magazine, Siemens, or Simplex Pocket	16 mm.	—	20 6	—	included
KODAK SiO ..	16 mm.	—	14 0	—	included
SELO Hypersensitive Panchromatic Negative	16 mm.	—	12 8	23 0	extra
PATHÉ Panchromatic SS	9.5 mm.	6 0	—	—	included
1) COLOUR					
DUFAYCOLOR	16 mm.	—	21 0	40 0	included
KODACHROME	9.5 mm.	10 6	—	—	included
KODACHROME	16 mm.	—	22 6	42 0	included
Magazine or Simplex Pocket	16 mm.	—	24 6	—	included
KODACHROME	8 mm.	—	17 0	—	included

FLAT FILMS

Film	Size	Clear, per dozen			Matt-backed
		Ensign	Ilford	Kodak	Ilford
a) ORTHOCHROMATIC		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ENSIGN Ortho	2 1/16 x 1 3/4	1 4	1 4	—	1 8
ILFORD Hyperchromatic, Portrait Ortho	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	—	2 0	—	2 4
Fast, Portrait Medium-speed, Commercial Ortho, Fine-grain	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	—	1 10	1 10	2 2
Ordinary	3 1/4 x 3 1/4	2 6	—	—	—
KODAK Par-speed	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 4
Portrait, Super-speed	4 1/2 x 3 1/2	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4
Ortho Portrait, Commercial Ortho	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	4 6	4 6	4 0	5 0
KODAK	5 1/4 x 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6
Portrait, Super-speed	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 2
Ortho Portrait, Commercial Ortho	6 1/4 x 3 1/2	—	4 10	—	5 6
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12 3	12 3	12 3	13 3
	10 x 4	—	10 3	—	11 3
	10 x 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 3
	12 x 10	28 6	28 6	28 6	30 3
	15 x 12	47 3	47 3	47 3	49 9
(b) PANCHROMATIC		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ENSIGN Panchromatic	2 1/16 x 1 3/4	1 6	1 6	—	1 10
ILFORD Pan, Hypersensitive Pan	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	—	2 2	—	2 6
KODAK Portrait Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	3 1/4 x 2 1/4	—	2 0	2 0	2 4
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	3 1/4 x 3 1/4	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 6
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	3 1/4 x 2 1/2	2 2	—	—	—
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	4 1/2 x 3 1/4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	5 1/4 x 4	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 0
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 10
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	6 1/4 x 3 1/2	—	5 4	—	6 0
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	13 6	13 6	13 6	14 6
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	10 x 4	—	11 3	—	12 3
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	10 x 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 3
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	12 x 10	32 9	32 9	32 9	34 6
Panchromatic, Panatomic X, Commercial Panchromatic, Panatomic Process, Safety Panchro	15 x 12	54 4	54 4	54 4	56 10

PLATES

Class and Name of Plate	Size	No. in Box	Price Plain	Price Backed
(a) ORDINARY AND ORTHOCHROMATIC			s. d.	s. d.
ILFORD Double-X-Press Ortho, Golden Iso-Zenith, Iso-Zenith, Iso-Record, Rapid Chromatic, Auto-filter, Selochrome Special, Special Rapid, Chromatic, Ordinary, Special Lantern, Warm Black Lantern, Alpha Lantern, Gaslight Lantern, etc.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	6	1 1	1 3
	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	12	2 0	2 4
	3 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	2 6	2 10
	4 1/2 x 3 1/4	6	1 7	1 9
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	3 0	3 4
	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	12	4 6	5 0
	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	6	3 5	3 9
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12	2 3	3 3
KODAK Commercial Ortho, Rapid Ortho, Super-speed Ortho, Ultra-speed Ortho, Gaslight Lantern, Warm-tone Lantern, Bromide Lantern, etc.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	12	2 0	2 4
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	3 0	3 4
	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	12	4 6	5 0
	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	12	6 0	7 2
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12	12 3	13 3

Plates—(contd.)

Class and Name of Plate	Size	No. in Box	Price Plain	Price Backed
(b) PANCHROMATIC			s. d.	s. d.
ILFORD Soft Gradation Pan-chromatic, Special Rapid Pan-chromatic, etc.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	6	1 2	1 4
	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	12	2 2	2 6
	3 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	2 9	3 1
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	6	1 9	1 11
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	3 4	3 8
	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	6	2 6	2 9
	6 1/2 x 4 1/4	6	3 9	4 1
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12	13 6	14 6
KODAK Rapid Commercial Pan (Wratten), Super-sensitive Pan, etc.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	12	2 2	2 6
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	3 4	3 8
	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	12	5 0	5 6
	6 1/2 x 4 1/4	12	7 2	7 10
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12	13 6	14 6
(c) INFRA-RED			s. d.	s. d.
ILFORD Infra-Red	3 1/2 x 2 1/2	12	2 7	2 11
	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	12	4 0	4 4
	5 1/2 x 3 1/2	12	6 0	6 6
	6 1/2 x 4 1/4	12	8 0	9 3
	8 1/2 x 6 1/2	12	16 2	17 2

DEVELOPING

Roll Films

Standard spools (other than miniature)	..	..	..	s. d.
Standard spools, fine grain	..	..	..	0 9
Miniature spools under 40 mm. wide (usually perforated):				
1 to 18 exposures	..	..	..	1 3
19 to 36 exposures	..	..	..	1 9

Film Packs

Packs	Plates
s. d.	s. d.
3 1/2 x 2 1/2 or smaller; 4 1/4 x 2 1/2	2 0
4 1/4 x 3 1/4; 4 1/4 x 1 3/4 (and 4 1/4 x 10 7 cm.); 5 1/2 x 2 3/4 (and 6 x 13 cm.); 4 1/4 x 3 1/4 (and 9 x 12 cm.); 5 x 4; 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 in.; 5 1/2 x 3 1/2	2 6
6 x 4 (and 10 x 15 cm.); 6 1/2 x 4 1/4	3 6
8 1/2 x 6 1/2	7 6

Prices are per dozen. Minimum charge 6d.

PRINTING

(a) Contact	Per doz.	(b) Projection	Approx. picture size
s. d.		s. d.	
2 1/2 x 1 3/4 or smaller	2 0	36 x 24 mm.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 or 3 1/4 x 2 1/4	2 6	1 3/8 x 1 1/2 in. (half 27)	4 x 3
4 1/4 x 2 1/2, 3 1/4 x 3 1/4 or 4 x 3	3 0	2 1/2 x 1 3/8 in. (27)	4 1/2 x 2 5/8
4 1/4 x 2 1/2 and all sizes to 5 1/2 x 2 3/4	3 6	2 1/2 x 1 3/8 in. (half 20)	3 1/2 x 2 1/2
6 x 4 or 6 1/2 x 4 1/4	4 6	3 x 2 in. (29)	3 1/2 x 2 1/2
7 x 2 1/2 (No. 1 Panoram)	6 0	3 1/4 x 2 1/4 in. (20)	4 1/2 x 2 5/8
12 x 3 1/2 (No. 4 Panoram)	9 0	1 x 1 in.	2 1/2 x 2 1/2
		1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	3 1/4 x 2 1/2
		2 1/2 x 2 1/4 in.	3 1/4 x 3 1/4
			Prices: Black and white, 3 1/2 d. each; sepia, 4 1/2 d. each.
			No other magnification or surface, nor any selected portion of negative, to be supplied at these rates.

ENLARGING

Hand-made enlargements on glossy, semi-matt, matt or cream paper, spotted and shaded.

	Black and White	Sepia		Black and White	Sepia
s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 or smaller	0 6	0 8	8 1/2 x 6 1/2 (in folder)	1 6	2 0
5 1/2 x 3 1/2 (paper or card)	0 6	0 8	10 x 8	2 0	2 6
5 1/4 x 5 1/4	0 10	1 0	12 x 10	2 6	3 0
6 x 6	1 0	1 3	15 x 12	4 0	5 0
6 1/2 x 4 1/4	1 0	1 3	18 x 15	7 6	9 0
			20 x 16	9 0	11 0

Intermediate sizes at price of next larger size. Enlargements on special makes of paper charged extra. QUANTITY DISCOUNT: Six or more from one negative at 10 per cent. reduction.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS USUAL

FOLLOWING the publication of the Control of Photography Order, 1939, which placed restrictions on the taking of photographs of certain specified objects, the unfortunate idea arose in the minds of many amateur photographers that their hobby had been banned or at least severely curtailed. The Order referred to above, while fairly comprehensive in character, actually contains very few subjects of direct interest to the amateur photographer and makes no difference whatever to the activities of the large body of ordinary snapshotters, provided reasonable care is taken in the selection of subjects, backgrounds, and so forth. The purpose of the Order is not to restrict trade, although in many cases, as the Easter returns showed, it has had this unintentional effect.

Publicity Campaign

An important national publicity campaign with the object of rectifying wrong interpretations of the Order has now been undertaken on behalf of the photographic trade by the Photographic Dealers' Association and photographic manufacturers. The success of this campaign depends to a great extent on the co-operation of dealers all over the country, who are asked to give their full support to this effort to reassure the amateur

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

PHOTOGRAPHY

"Generally there is no ban upon the carriage of cameras in public places by persons other than enemy aliens, who would require a permit for this purpose. It is not forbidden to photograph views or objects except those expressly prohibited items contained in the Orders."

Extract from War Office announcement, 7th February 1940
Ask for free leaflet giving full details

use your camera

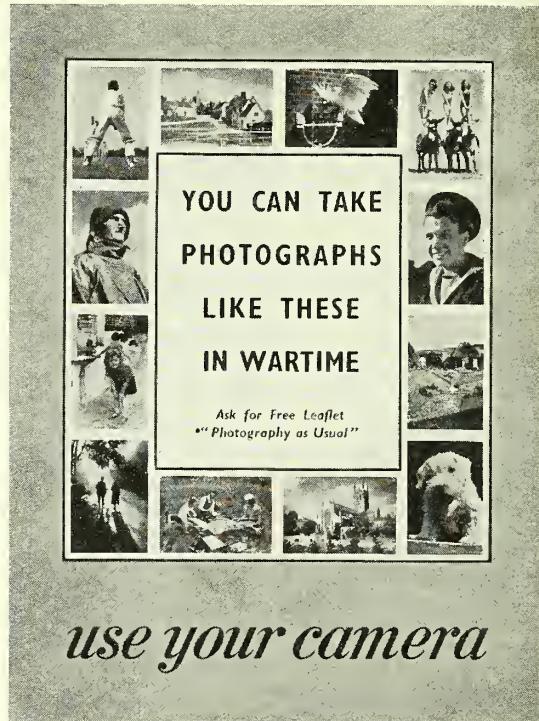
Window poster issued by Photographic Dealers' Association

photographer. The keystone of the campaign is the recent announcement by the War Office that "There is no ban on the carriage of cameras in public places, and it is not forbidden to photograph views or objects except those expressly prohibited." Dealers should take every opportunity of bringing this authoritative announcement to the notice of amateur photographers, so that the idea that photography is "banned" can be killed now at the opening of the snapshot season.

Every photographic dealer will have received from the Photographic Dealers' Association the two posters illustrated on this page, together with supplies of counter leaflets, size 5 in. by 2½ in., for distribution to amateur photographers. The posters, which measure 20 in. by 15 in., and are gummed at the corners, should be prominently displayed in the window, but, if space is limited, preference should be given to the poster containing the official announcement. The counter leaflets also quote the War Office statement mentioned above, together with lists of unrestricted and prohibited subjects. It is suggested that amateur photo-

graphers should carry copies of these leaflets to show the authorities if questioned when using a camera. Stereos will also be available free of charge for dealers' local advertising in support of the national campaign.

Dealers can also greatly assist photographic business at this time by making themselves and their assistants *au fait* with local conditions, bringing to the notice of customers, especial holiday-makers, local objects to which restrictions might apply. At the same time, visiting amateur photographers would warm



Poster offering free leaflet

welcome information on objects of interest that may be photographed without restriction. It is suggested, therefore, that dealers would show considerable enterprise by compiling two lists: (1) local objects that may not be photographed, and (2) local objects that are free from any restriction. Copies of these lists might with advantage be submitted to the local police authorities for their approval.

Attention is also directed to the possibility of increased business from a scheme which was successfully operated during the last war for sending snapshots from home to the men on service. There is no doubt that customers will respond readily to the suggestion that they should make greater use of their cameras for this purpose.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING PAPERS.—Current prices for single weight gaslight and bromide papers are as set out below. Dealers should note that in some instances the number of sheets in the packet have been reduced. Makers have discontinued quoting prices for double-weight papers.

Size	Single Weight		Size	Single Weight	
	Sheets in Pkt.	s. d.		Sheets in Pkt.	s. d.
2½ x 1½	22	0 6	4½ x 3½	17	1 0
2½ x 2½	16	0 6	5½ x 3½	12	1 0
3½ x 2½	12	0 6	6½ x 4½	6	1 0
3½ x 2½	26	1 0	8½ x 6½	6	1 4
4½ x 2½	8	0 6	10 x 8	6	2 1
4½ x 2½	17	1 0			

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURERS' PLANS

response to an invitation to manufacturers of photographic apparatus, accessories and materials the following firms have sent us their views on their activities at the present time and their plans for the season just commencing.

Actina, Ltd., say that when the war broke out their business was disorganised, but they soon found that both for the dealer and for the supplier there was still plenty of business in return for enterprise and initiative. Recently they have developed to a greater extent the sale of accessories, most of which have always been of French origin. These goods include the Actina range of optical filters and lens hoods and Luxor tripods. The company have also good stocks of Ditmar cameras and projectors and will shortly be introducing enlargers of French manufacture to replace the Narita enlarger made in Belgium. The photographic sensitised material made by Bauchet, of France, is well known in this country and the hyperchromatic film made by this company will shortly be placed on the British market by Messrs. Actina. Another sensitive material is Stenox gaslight paper, which is of particular interest for developing and printing work, as are Bauchet bromide papers for enlarging purposes.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. point out that in such times as these a hobby acquires increasing importance and perhaps no better hobby than photography could be found. Its effects of taking its devotee into the open in search of subjects, and sharpening his appreciation of things which might otherwise have been passed without notice, are at once stimulating to mind and body. Processing demands no great physical effort nor need it demand any great expenditure on apparatus. Tabloid photographic chemicals necessitate the purchase of but a measure and stirring rod to provide means of preparing fresh, accurate developers. The full instructions supplied with the products will enable the most inexperienced tyro to produce perfect negatives and prints at the first time. Every home now has its "darkroom." Occasionally it is heard that photography is an expensive hobby, but that need not be. Waste of materials usually accounts for the idea. The expression so often heard of a photograph "coming out" shows evidence that even now some element of fortune is associated with the hobby. A few minutes spent in mastering the erstwhile mystery of exposure can be the means of avoiding much disappointment and wastage. In less time than it takes to describe the operation, the correct exposure for any subject, using any plate or film and any camera, can be determined with the Wellcome Exposure Calculator, contained in the Wellcome Photographic Handbook and Diary, which costs only the equivalent of an average roll of film. Not only so, but a wealth of information on developing, printing, toning and practically everything the average amateur wants to know about photography are contained in this neat little pocket book which has been the constant companion for many years of successful photographers the world over. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome will gladly supply any retailer with sales aids for their Handbook and Diary and their Tabloid photographic chemicals, sales of which bring in their train the demand for other photographic sundries.

Claude Lyons, Ltd., are the United Kingdom sole sales agents for Société Lumière, Paris, and at the present time have excellent stocks. Prices for films and accessories are unchanged for the 1940-41 season. Two cameras have already been increased 20 per cent., the Eljy Minor and the Super-Eljy. In addition to the Lumière films for use in Eljy cameras Messrs. Lyons have also arranged with Dufay-Chromex, Ltd., for the manufacture of a special Dufaycolor 8-exposure film (speed 17° Scheiner) for these cameras, and they have an excellent stock. As to plans for the season about to commence, these are to some extent going to be governed by the Notice to Importers, No. 46. This prohibits the importation of cameras and films (other than lenses and cinematograph film) except under licence. For the firm's dealers window display material is available, together with reasonable quantities of leaflets and booklets.

Dufay-Chromex, Ltd., urge dealers to remove from the mind of the average snapshotter the idea that photography is in any way prohibited. In a few words spoken over the counter, or in the showroom, the dealer can create an atmosphere of confidence that a million pounds of Press advertising would never do. As manufacturers, Messrs. Dufay-Chromex have thought of different schemes to try to bring the true position home to the public; the Press, leaflets, window bills, all the aids usually employed to sell the goods, and have come to the conclusion that the best

way to contact the great photographic public is with dealers' aid, and suggest that dealers exhibit a window bill reading: "The only things you may not photograph in Dufaycolor are: Fortification, searchlight listening post or other work of defence; aerodrome or seaplane station, assembly of forces; barracks or encampment; arsenal, factory magazine or store for munitions or war arms; equipment or supplies for the forces; wireless, telegraph, telephone, signal or cable station; dock, dockyard, harbour, shipbuilding works, vessel of war or any vessel or vehicle engaged in transport of supplies or personnel; aircraft or wreckage of aircraft; vessel or other object damaged by enemy action; hospital or station at which casualties, whether civil or otherwise, are treated; electricity, gas or water works; oil store; assembly of persons for the purpose of transport or evacuation; riotous or disorderly assembly; roads or railways exclusively connected with works of defence." The company have got out a few new topical showcards and streamers, featuring the Forces, and they will be sent to dealers in response to a postcard with the word "Showcards."

Ensign, Ltd., have sent us a copy of their new general catalogue of photographic equipment and accessories. It is twenty-five years since the company issued a general catalogue of the complete range of goods which they offer to all sections of the trade.

Granville Gulliman & Co., Ltd., intend to continue the Granville free film scheme exactly as last year, with the following exceptions: Payment for developing reduced to 1d. per spool; Cartons of three films will be charged at the same price as single films. Costs have considerably increased, and the company are unable to get any benefit from the increased prices for printing which came into force recently—1d. per print extra up to 4½ x 3½, including En-prints. The increased cost of materials makes it impossible to sell three films for less than the full price. It is realised that this may reduce sales, but there will still be a market if the dealer pushes them, which it will be in his interests to do in order to increase developing and printing. Show matter is available; dealers are asked for co-operation in making full use of it owing to rationing. The price of film wallets is to be increased, and orders for more than 1,000 at a time cannot be accepted.

The Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are distributing a window poster, calling attention to the fact that "photography is not banned, but careless snaps, like careless talk, give information to the enemy."

R. F. Hunter, Ltd., are optimistic in regard to the coming season in the belief that they will have good lines and adequate supplies to keep dealers busy. At regular intervals they propose to introduce new lines to replace those which were imported prior to the war, and the following data will give dealers a brief idea as to their activities. Prior to the war the majority of parts used in the construction of Celfix cine screens were imported from the enemy country, but now Messrs. Hunter have formed a subsidiary company—Cine Screens, Ltd.—with the result that the Celfix screen, which is a British invention and owned exclusively by them, is now a 100 per cent. British-made product. The Purma special camera and its accessories are British-made and will this year, as last, be advertised extensively. It is also intended that later in the season a new Purma, to be known as Supurma, will be put on the market—this camera at present being in the production stage. Other lines of interest include the Wasp enlarger, Buckingham viewers, the Hunter 9.5 mm. projector, the Electrolease, and Keystone cine apparatus. In regard to D. and P. apparatus Messrs. Hunter have an excellent range. A new list just issued exclusively to trade workers is available.

Ilford, Ltd., writing to us regarding their plans for the coming year, predict that the business of amateur photography will be more evenly spread over the year, as the holiday fortnight will be replaced by a vast number of opportunities for picture-making. The improvements in sensitised material enable snaps to be taken in any light, indoors or out, throughout the year, while black-out times lend themselves to indoor photography. It is Messrs. Ilford's intention to advertise as usual during 1940. Last year the company launched a successful campaign in educating camera users to take better pictures. This year it is proposed to continue this appeal, concentrating on those subjects which are most wanted in war-time. Ilford, Ltd., are anxious to give every possible assistance to photographic dealers, and urge them to keep a

good photographic display in their windows throughout the summer. Ample stocks of display material are available, including special D. and P. cards for dealers and finishers.

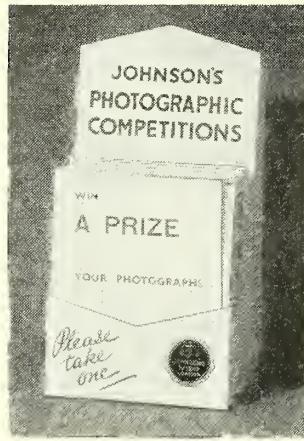
Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., state that their plans for the 1940 photographic season are based on the conviction that business will be good and most certainly better than was considered possible by many members of all sections of the trade during the early war days. They have been encouraged by reports from some districts of "better D. and P. this Easter than last," by the uninterrupted steady sale of their well-known range of amateur photographic chemicals throughout a dismal winter, and by the increasing weekly sales of their developing tanks, knowing that the buyer of a tank has his feet set firmly on the path of "Home Photography—the all-the-year-round Hobby." The company's allocation for advertising has been increased, they have more than one new

line in view, and are repeating their series of competitions which have been so successful for years past. Dealers who have not yet had competition leaflets for distribution should apply now, and take advantage of the neat little display stand which takes up negligible space but provides an easy and tidy method of putting the leaflets before the customers. The encouragement of the hobby of photography among boys and girls is still in the forefront of the publicity programme, and they are continually bringing to the notice of the young folk their "Photographic Lesson Booklets." Holidays will certainly be taken by the majority and many thousands who previously went abroad will remain in these islands to take photographs here. Although many amateur photographers and snapshotters are serving with H.M. Forces those at home will want at least "two of each"—one to keep and one to send away. Dealers should remember this and foster the idea, whether the customer does his own work or brings D. and P. Messrs. Johnson have not yet increased the prices of their packed amateur goods, nor do they intend to do so until it becomes imperative. As far as export business is concerned they are satisfied that they can look forward with confidence to steadily increasing sales.

Kodak, Ltd., write that though they are not prepared to go quite so far as to nail up the 1914 slogan "Business as usual," they believe that in general amateur photographic business in 1940 should be far more normal, both in nature and extent, than seemed possible a few months ago. Only a very small number of the thousands of chemists who constitute the majority of photographic dealers are likely to experience difficulties owing in the big towns to evacuation, or in rural areas to the taking over of the local snapshot-hunting grounds by the armed forces. Sales statistics at the time of writing are extremely favourable in popular cameras and in roll films (no one should be misled by direct comparisons between Easter 1940 and the much later and brighter Easter of 1939).

Work of national importance claims priority, and the Forces have claimed their men, but the Kodak factory at Harrow remains fully capable of supplying all the photographic apparatus and materials which it would be supplying if we were at peace: Brownies, folding Kodaks, cine apparatus, roll films, papers, and a long line of accessories. There are plentiful stocks of Kodak cameras within the range 6s. to £30 and of all grades of Kodak roll films; while as to plates, the war almost coincided with the opening at Harrow of the most up-to-date plate factory in the world. The same applies to enlarging papers (a fine new bromide, Snow White Royal, has just been introduced) and Velox printing paper, the whole range of Kodak tested photographic chemicals and all the commoner accessories: Tripods, filters, etc., and practically all the Kodak darkroom equipment. Business in the main amateur lines mentioned is extremely active.

Once more Kodak's seasonal advertising will be on the poster hoardings and in the national Press with its attractive snapshot folk. Adequate supplies of Kodak display material, snapshot



wallets and sales literature (and the Kodak dealer advertising services also) are available to every photographic chemist.

The section of the photographic business about which the most uncertainty has been felt, namely amateur cine, will undoubtedly resume a normal aspect now that the first mental shocks of war have been absorbed. There are still plenty of people who can afford at the least a cine-Kodak Eight outfit and its very low film-running costs. The modern Kodascopes, both eight and sixteen, constructed for genuine utility, are just as good a family investment as ever. Recently a remarkable new cine-Kodak film, super X pan., was introduced in 16 mm and 8 mm., and figures from other countries show that the eventual swing over to Kodachrome colour with all its advantages for retailer and customer is so inevitable that even war cannot arrest it here.

Kodak has from the first refused to be alarmed by the publicity about the so-called "War Office ban." The official denial of this and the recent steps taken by the Trade, and above all the reappearance of photographic Press advertising and the Kodaposters and window displays, will rapidly exorcise this "bogy."

Retailers will meanwhile save unnecessary transportation cost by not ordering from hand to mouth in very small quantities but stocking and re-stocking in substantial quantities the fast-moving Brownies, folding Kodaks and roll films.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES

PEOPLE to whom snapshotting appeals will be earning more money than ever before and will have fewer opportunities for spending. There will not be quite so many sports meetings, no cruises nor foreign travel, but a longer season due to staggered holidays. The popular resorts will have many visitors who will have to make their own entertainment and will badly need a hobby. But more than as a mere source of entertainment, the amateur's camera will be pressed into the service of linking up evacuated children with their parents, soldiers with their wives and families, girls with their boys in the Forces.

Opportunities there will be for a photographic chemist who will take an interest in the amateur's photography. It is the man who exhibits sympathetic concern about the amateur's little problems who gets his business. One should continue to secure the D. and P. trade, but it is better business to encourage the amateur to do his own processing, and the dealer who can help him with hints and tips about this is assured of a regular all-the-year-round customer. Such a dealer will never miss an opportunity to display and explain one of the new developing tanks which make the processing of the day's exposures an evening's entertainment, or tell him about gaslight paper exposure meters or other apparatus.

The larger manufacturers of photographic supplies are willing to do much to help the dealer to increase his trade if he will only let them. They spend huge sums on showcards and literature with the object of increasing the dealer's trade, because their success depends on his. The enterprising and successful dealer welcomes the co-operation of the manufacturers. He keeps in close touch with them and finds them very willing to discuss his local problems.

The chemist who develops a big photographic department is invariably the one who displays a keen interest in amateur matters. He will read the photographic papers and particularly watch out for competitions; it is most important that he should know all about these and encourage entries amongst his customers. The "Daily Sketch," the "Amateur Photographer," the Zoo authorities, and among the manufacturers Kodak, Ltd. and Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., run competitions which arouse every year continuous interest throughout the season; but there are many minor ones—for trade advertising and design, for instance—to which the wise dealer will give plenty of publicity. These do bring business. The average amateur seldom contemplates entering any of these competitions until the idea is thrust upon him. That may be due to his natural modesty, but more often it is because he has not seen the pictorial possibilities in his prints which a friend may spot. It is a fact that amongst thousands of neglected prints there are hidden many potential prize-winners. The dealer should suggest an occasional run-through of the small hoard which many an amateur possesses for there will nearly always be found amongst these one or two which he can suggest should be enlarged to a viewable size. The successful dealer should be a member of the local amateur photographic society.

HOW TO RUN A SUCCESSFUL D. AND P. SERVICE

HE chemist who intends to run a really successful developing and printing service should first of all consider his geographical position in relation to the services of a reliable finisher. In most small towns there is at least one professional photographer who will develop and print amateurs' work, even if there is not a finishing firm specialising in such work. It is imperative that the finisher be as near the chemist's own premises as possible, within easy telephone reach at least. The reasons are that it is then easy to contact the firm if poor quality work is being turned out, that sometimes a customer changes his mind after spools have left the dealer, and that a speedier service is possible with a finisher close at hand.

Knowing the Customer's Needs

The writer arranges his work in this way. A batch of amateurs' prints goes out to the finisher for developing and printing. When they come back they are taken to a long bench in a room at the back of the shop, where print and negative are set out side by side for comparison. To spot faults and imperfections in workmanship is only a matter of training. When a print is discovered that does not do the negative full justice it is torn across and bent, with the negative, back to the finisher with a request for better work. This never fails to have the desired effect. At the same time it must be realised that two very different yet equally good prints may be made from the same negative. With, for example, a seascape in which there is a figure on a cliff in the foreground and a cloud formation in the background, the finisher may produce a good print emphasising the figure, whereas the customer may have exposed to get the cloud effect, or *vice versa*. Only an intimate knowledge of the customer's wants can help in such an instance, but this knowledge can be acquired if sought. Personally, the writer makes a practice of holding informal discussions on photography with all his customers, but on this point a word of warning is necessary. Some customers, with but a hazy idea of what they are trying to accomplish, resent criticism. One must be something of a psychologist to identify and handle this type of customer. The majority are ignorant at first and have to be trained by the dealer, who must also be prepared to spend valuable time after closing hours discussing photography with customers and not grudge time spent in this way. If space is available, it is a good plan to set aside a small room for discussion, display of apparatus, and simple demonstrations.

To run a successful D. and P. service the chemist must himself be a keen photographer. If he is not he will be well advised to secure a camera and spend a whole season experimenting before extending his D. and P. service. Every chemist, even although he is already a keen and skilful worker, should keep and read the best literature on photography. New ideas are constantly being tried out, new processes evolved and new chemicals discovered. Every dealer should know about these and be able to discuss them with keen customers. Only then will he be able to feel secure against competition. The latest knowledge should be passed on to customers by means of stuffers inserted into print wallets before they are handed over. This makes keen workers still more ambitious. They become keen to try out new fast films; demand a faster lens, a wider aperture, a more expensive camera, or turn to colour films and advanced work. They also become customers for dishes, paper, chemicals, enlarger, and so on.

Encouraging Amateurs' Work

The view is sometimes put forward that it is foolish to encourage the amateur to do his own processing—on the assumption, perhaps, that trade will thus be lost. The writer has organised two of the largest services in his area and has proved the contrary to be the case. Customers are educated to "stand on their own feet" after, say, three years, yet the business grows steadily. When a new customer comes along and his work is not as good as it might be, a few comments are put on the print wallet discussing faults found in the negatives. Nine times out of ten, encouraged by these notes, the photographer comes back to discuss his work. When the negatives and prints come in from the finisher they should be sorted out by the dealer himself. A good memory should be cultivated and a lively interest shown in every batch of negatives and prints, so that when a customer comes in and asks: "How did my little boy come out?" the

dealer can talk about the negative without having to dive into the wallet, select the likely one and ask, "Is this the one?" The negative should already have been seen and its strong or weak points noted to be discussed with the customer. This is where the bench, already mentioned, comes in handy.

More profit can be made out of enlargements than out of simple D. and P. work, and any negatives in a batch that are worth enlarging should be picked out, and put into a little transparent envelope with a suggestion that they should be enlarged. Care must be taken, of course, that the negatives really are worth this work, otherwise the confidence of the customer is endangered. For this reason the new type of wallet with the "window" in it is not altogether desirable, because, when the customer sees a negative behind the window with the invitation to have it enlarged, he is inclined to believe that it was put there simply because the wallet had a window, and not because the negative had special virtues. When a really good negative is found, it is a good plan to ask the customer outright if he will allow an enlargement to be made. Usually he is flattered and consents readily. An 8½ in. by 6½ in. enlargement can then be prepared and put in the window with a note that the picture was "Taken by Mr. A. Blank." When Mr. Blank comes along to see the enlargement, more than likely he will buy one, or even two or more, for himself.

Aids to Sales

It pays to keep a range of enlargements of various sizes in the window and in the shop itself. The negatives should be displayed alongside the enlargements whenever possible. Emphasis should always be on the customer's work, and the names and addresses of every customer whose work is displayed should be given. Some of the passers-by, attracted by the display of pictures, are sure to know the photographers personally and say to themselves, "If Tom Jones can turn out work like that, I can!" One of the writer's "scoops" in this connexion was the result of finding a negative of a model aeroplane, photographed indoors by artificial light. The customer was told that the negative was admired and readily agreed that an enlargement should be made from it. He then told how he had taken the photograph. His camera had been an ancient No. 2 Brownie, he had used a panchromatic film, and the source of illumination had been a simple cycle lamp. A 12-in. by 10-in. enlargement was made, a cycle lamp procured, a model aeroplane borrowed, and an old No. 2 Brownie and panchromatic film taken from stock. These items formed the centre-piece for a window display of photographic apparatus. A neatly printed card told passers-by that Mr. Brown, of such and such an address, had taken the photograph displayed, by means of the simple equipment shown. How much business that one display brought in is almost beyond belief! Mr. Brown was immensely pleased and brought his friends along to see the display, asking some of them in to have a chat. Cameras were sold to two of them, and later a f2½ camera was supplied to Mr. Brown, who by this time had worked himself up into a rare access of enthusiasm. Other people, unconnected with the taker, are now good customers through seeing the display. The inferences are that it pays to advertise one's customers' work; to adopt customers' ideas for advertisement purposes whenever possible; and to build up simple ideas into dramatic displays. Anything that interests a customer as an individual, can, with care and thought, be developed into a display of general interest and wide appeal. At the same time the dealer should train himself to see at a glance anything unusual in the work handled. A last hint is to keep an address book, to see that every customer's name and address appears in it, and that it is kept up to date. When any new apparatus, films, plates, or paper, are introduced each customer is given the latest information about them. The necessary halfpenny stamps, links in the chain that binds customers to dealer, need never be begrimed.—F. W. M. (12/4)

R.P.S. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL GROUP.—The annual meeting of the Scientific and Technical Group of the Royal Photographic Society was held recently. The Group's publication, "Photographic Abstracts," has been enlarged and improved, the number of abstracts included during the year under review being the largest yet recorded. Membership remains approximately the same, and though meetings have been curtailed it is hoped that the coming year may be more active.

TRADE REPORT

Quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs, essential oils, etc., represent the spot prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. shipment quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges which arise under the present state of emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, April 17

THE general tone of the markets has been quiet, with buyers and sellers awaiting some clarification of the Scandinavian situation. Prices generally have been well maintained. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS market the week has been quiet, with prices fairly steady. Several items, however, show a firmer tendency. AMIDOPYRINE is reported firmer. BARBITONE is in small demand, with values unchanged. BENZOIC ACID is in good demand, but stocks are reported to be limited. The scales of makers' prices for BISMUTH SALTS are maintained at the advanced figures recorded last week. Dutch shippers' quotations for CAFFEINE continue unchanged. CALCIUM LACTATE is reported dearer. EPHEDRINE is easier. GUAIACOL CARBONATE is in good demand, with makers' and dealers' prices steady. PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS are firm at makers' prices. ROCHELLE SALTS are at the advanced levels recently announced. Good demand is reported for SODIUM BENZOATE. SULPHONAL is a firm market. Makers continue to quote TARTARIC ACID unchanged, and dealers report that some foreign material is available. THEOBROMINE is firm, with values unchanged.

Crude Drugs

Markets in these commodities continue on the quiet side, with a fair routine trade passing. The invasion by Germany of Norway and Denmark will result in no small loss of trade to the London drug markets, as the countries concerned were large buyers of such commodities as cardamoms, agar, rhubarb, etc. Denmark, in particular, has been an exceptionally good customer with an adequate credit balance always available for payment. The position with regard to COD LIVER OIL is that stocks of Norwegian are now extremely short, and, with the United States taking the bulk of the Newfoundland product, it is difficult to see how the position can be immediately rectified. Present conditions, however, will probably prove to be of a temporary character, and events, moving at their present rate, may well change the picture completely in the near future. AGAR continues in good demand, with a rather better selection of Kobe No. 1 material on spot. Curaçao ALOES is easier for shipment. CAMPHOR is reported in good demand, especially slabs and powder for technical purposes; no shipment offers are yet available for BB commercial grade. ERGOT continues scarce on spot, and the market is very firm. GUM ACACIA is reported unchanged on the week, with the market quiet. HONEY shows a firmer tendency, supplies on spot being still limited. IPECACUANHA is a firm market. CHINESE MENTHOL is still selling well, but Japanese continues in small demand. RHUBARB is still reported scarce on spot, with the market firm. RUBBER closed dull and easier. SENEGA is firmer. SENNA is reported very firm at origin, following announcements of lack of rainfall.

Essential Oils

A moderate trade in these products continues, prices remaining generally steady. The demand for ALMOND is still on the slow side, but prices are fully steady. Spot values of BERGAMOT remain a matter for negotiation, and shipment supplies are being rationed. BOIS DE ROSE is in small demand, with dealers' prices steady. CASSIA is still reported scarce on spot. Little interest is being shown in CITRONELLA. It is reported that some Spanish EUCALYPTUS may soon become available. Bourbon GERANIUM is firm for shipment. LAVENDER is steady, but not much business is passing. California LEMON is at the increase recorded last week. LEMONGRASS is steadier. NEROLI is estimated to be at a little more than double last year's price. PALMAROSA is firm for shipment, but only a small business is reported on spot. The good demand recently recorded for Japanese PEPPERMINT is maintained. WORMSEED continues fully steady, with supplies severely restricted.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:-

Centre	Quoted	Par	April 10	April 17
Amsterdam ..	Fls. to £	12·107	7·55*	7·55*
Brussels ..	Belgas to £	nominal	23·62*	23·82*
Buenos Aires ..	Paper pesos to £	—	17·17*	17·17*
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18·159	—	—
Lisbon ..	Esc. to £	110	103 ¹	103
Madrid ..	Ptas. to £	25·24 ¹	38·25	38·25
Milan ..	Lire to £	92·46	68 ¹	69
Montreal ..	Dols. to £	4·86 ¹	4·45*	4·45*
New York ..	Dols. to £	nominal	4·93*	4·93*
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18·159	nominal	—
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124·21	176 ¹	176 ¹
Shanghai ..	Per dollar	—	43d.	41d.
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18·150	16·90*	16·90*
Yokohama ..	Per yen	2s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.
Zurich ..	Frs. to £	22·2115	17·90*	17·90*

* Rate fixed by Bank of England.

Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A QUIET week generally is reported, and prices continue fairly steady. AMIDOPYRINE is firmer. Makers' prices for bismuth salts are maintained at the advanced levels recorded last week.

ACETANILIDE.—Market continues steady, with spot demand still limited. B.P., leviss., from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Market reported firmer, with dealers' prices steady. One cwt., 18s.; smaller quantities, up to 20s. per lb. for crystals, white powder 3d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Prices steady and unchanged. One-cwt. lots, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 3d.; smaller lots, 3s. 6d.; in 14-lb. tin one cwt., 2s. 9d.; smaller lots, 3s. per lb. ex store.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady as follows:-

Quantity	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
1 lb. and under 4 lb. ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 10 ¹ ..	3 9	—	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ..	3 9 ¹	3 8	3 7 ¹	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. ..	3 8 ¹	3 7	3 6 ¹	3 5 ¹	3 5	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. ..	3 7 ¹	3 6	3 5 ¹	3 4 ¹	3 4	3 3
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. ..	3 6 ¹	3 5	3 4 ¹	2 9 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹
Not less than 1 cwt. ..	2 11 ¹	2 10	2 9 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹
" " " 5 cwt. ..	2 11	2 9 ¹	2 9 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹
" " " 10 cwt. ..	2 10	2 8 ¹	2 8 ¹	2 7 ¹	2 7 ¹	2 7 ¹

* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, 1d. per lb. less.

Sale is subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell at quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at time of sale.

ATROPINE.—Makers' prices continue unchanged as follows—

	oz.	4 oz.	25 oz.	100 oz.
Alkaloid	17s. 6d.	17s. od.	16s. 6d.	16s. od. oz.
Sulphate	14s. od.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d. oz

PACKAGES	Under	5 gm. to	25 gm.	50 gm.	100 gm.
	5 gm. or	25 gm. or	25 gm. or	50 gm. or	100 gm. and
Bottles, corked, each ..	—	3d.	3d.	4d.	include
Bottles, stoppered, each ..	—	5d.	6d.	9d.	in. lude
5-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
10-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	12s. 3d.	—	—	—	—
15-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	14s. od.	—	—	—	—
Bottles, corked, each ..	—	3d.	3d.	4d.	include
Bottles, stoppered, each ..	—	5d.	7d.	9d.	in. lude
5-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
10-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	12s. 3d.	—	—	—	—
15-gr. tubes, per 100 ..	14s. od.	—	—	—	—

BARBITONE.—Quiet demand, values unchanged: One cwt., 22s 28 lb., 23s.; smaller quantities, up to 26s. per lb., ex store.

BENZALDEHYDE.—Quoted by makers at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. as to quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.)—In good demand, with stocks somewhat limited. Makers quote from 1s. 10¹d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for forward delivery.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers have issued a revised scale of sales price for these salts as follows—

	Under	4 lb. and	8 lb. and	28 lb. and	Not less
	4 lb.	under	under	under	than
		8 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.	1 cwt.
Carbonate	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Citrate	11 3	10 9	10 8	7 4	8 4
Nitrate, cryst.	13 4	12 1	10 1	9 1	10 1
Oxide	7 7	7 1	6 4	5 7	5 4
Salicylate	15 4	14 3	14 1	12 0	12 0
Subchloride	11 9	11 3	10 6	9 0	8 9
Subgallate	14 11	14 5	13 8	11 8	11 5
Subnitrate	11 5	10 11	10 2	8 9	8 6
	9 7	9 1	8 4	7 3	7 0

Contracts booked for 1 cwt. and upwards for delivery over three months are subject to rise-and-fall clause. Rebate of 3d. per lb. allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt., provided delivery is completed within three months. All deliveries ex contract are sold on net-cash fourteen days terms.

BORAX (B.P.)—Makers' prices continue steady. Granulated, £28 10s. crystals, £29 10s.; powder, £30 per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, in minimum one-ton lots. Commercial quality, £ per ton less.

Late price changes are given in the Coloured Supplement

BROMIDES.—Market firm, with makers' scales of prices unchanged: POTASSIUM (B.P.), not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 2d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 3d.; 28 lb. s. 9d. per lb. SODIUM (B.P.) not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 4d.; 1 cwt. s. 5d.; 28 lb., 3s. per lb. AMMONIUM (B.P.C.), not less than 5 cwt., s. 5d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 1d. per lb. Net. Rise-and-fall or re-sale clauses apply. Without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities. 28-lb. parcels and 1-cwt. cases or kegs free.

CAFFEINE.—No change in Dutch shippers' quotations, which continue firm at the recent advance: PURE, less than 56 lb., 2 dollars 5 cents; 56 lb., 2 dollars 50 cents; 1 cwt., 2 dollars 45 cents; and 2 cwt., 2 dollars 40 cents per lb. CITRATE, less than 56 lb., 1 dollar 3 cents; 56 lb., 1 dollar 61 cents; 1 cwt., 1 dollar 58 cents; 2 cwt., 1 dollar 56 cents, f.o.b. Amsterdam or Rotterdam. Very little PURE on spot and prices would not be less than 20s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Makers now quote up to 1s. 8d. per lb. for small quantities.

CITRATES.—No change in makers' scales of re-sale prices, as follows:

POTASSIUM, B.P.	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	3 0	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 11	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 10	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 9	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
1 cwt.	2 8	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5

28-lb. tins charged 2s. each.

SODIUM, B.P., one penny per lb. below corresponding prices for POTASSIUM, B.P. **IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P.**, threepence per lb. above corresponding prices for POTASSIUM, B.P. Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell any of the undermentioned products at prices below the values given, which came into operation on January 24.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers' price for home consumers continues nominal at 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for any material available would be in the region of 1s. 8d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P.).—One maker notifies price for home trade continues nominal at 12s. per cwt., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, with supplies restricted to regular consumer customers.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Makers quote at from 95s. and 99s. per oz., as to quantity.

EPHEDRINE.—Business quiet and easier for bulk quantities. HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., about 9s. 3d. to 10s. per oz.; smaller parcels, up to 10s. 6d. per oz.

GALLIC ACID.—Dealers' quotations for cwt. lots continue unchanged at from 3s. 9d., and smaller parcels at up to 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—A good demand is reported. Makers' and dealers' quotations range between 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—Makers are quoting at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Liquid, from 10s. 6d. upwards, as to quantity.

HEXAMINE.—Small trade at steady prices. Free-running crystals quoted at about 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for bulk quantities up to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., for small parcels; powder at cheaper prices.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Limited business, with values unchanged. Quantities, in 1-cwt. carboys, 1s. 8d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, according to quantity.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices are as follows: RED, less than 7 lb., 17s. 4d.; not less than 7 lb., 17s.; not less than 14 lb., 16s. 6d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 19s. 4d.; not less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 6d. YELLOW, less than 7 lb., 20s. 1d.; not less than 7 lb., 20s. 6d.; not less than 14 lb., 20s. per lb., net, carriage paid.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—A small supply on spot is valued at from 40s. to 42s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

PARALDEHYDE.—Spot prices for quantities, in 1-cwt. carboys, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; smaller quantities, in winchesters, up to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., ex store.

PHENACETIN.—Makers' prices for ordinary quantities continue at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.; quotations are given without engagement. Material in dealers' hands is limited, and prices continue firm at about 6s. 6d. upwards per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Supplies of imported material are limited. Dealers' prices now range from 18s. for bulk quantities up to 22s. per lb. for small parcels, ex store.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Firm; no change in makers' prices. Less than 7 lb., 3s. 8d.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; one cwt., 3s. 4d. per lb.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).—Limited supplies in London; quotations firm. Quoted at from 33s. to 37s. per lb., in bottles.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Makers' prices for the following products are firm as quoted: SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—5 cwt., 19s.; 1 cwt., 22s.; 56 lb. for 12s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. SODIUM CARBONATE,

RECRYST.—5 cwt., 13s. 9d.; 1 cwt., 17s.; 56 lb. for 12s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).—1 cwt., 23s.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d.

GLYCIN.—7 lb., 13s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 14s. 6d. POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.—Prices were recently advanced by sixpence per lb., as follows:

28 lb., 3s. 1d.; 14 lb., 3s. 3d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 3s. 9d. per lb.; 1-lb. bottles, 4s. 3d.; 8-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 1s. 5d.; 1 oz., 1d. each. AMIDOL, 1 cwt., 8s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 9d.; 28 lb., 9s. per lb., net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 12s. 6d. per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. CHLORQUINOL.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE.—1 cwt., 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 6s. 7d.; 28 lb., 6s. 10d. per lb., net; 14 lb., 7s. 3d.; 7 lb., 7s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 8s. per lb., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly account. Retail quantities: 16 oz., 8s. 6d.; 8 oz., 4s. 6d.; 4 oz., 2s. 8d. Trade prices in bottles: 1-lb. bottles, 8s. 6d. each; 8-oz. bottles, 4s. 6d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 2s. 8d. each; 1-oz. bottles, 1s. 1d. each, with retail selling prices 50 per cent. additional.

GOLD CHLORIDE.—15-grain tubes, 53s. per doz. MAGNESIUM POWDER.—11s. 9d. per lb. PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLORIDE.—9s. per lb., bottles free. POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—One cwt., 1s. 3d.; 28 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 7d.; 7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s.; 16-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 8-oz. bottles, 1s. 6d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 1s. each; 1-oz. bottles, 8d. each. PYROGALLIC ACID, CRYST.—1 cwt. and over, 9s.; 56 lb., 9s. 3d.; 28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s.; less than 7 lb., 11s. 6d. per lb. Bulk tins free: 1-lb. tins, 4d. extra and 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. PYROGALLIC ACID, RESUB.—1 lb., 1s. 8s.; 8 oz., 8s. 3d.; 4 oz., 4s. 9d. each; 1 oz., 22s. per doz. oz. SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles free. SODIUM SULPHITE RECRYST.—One cwt., 23s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 3d.; 28 lb. for 7s. METOL.—1 cwt., 11s.; 56 lb., 11s. 3d.; 28 lb., 11s. 6d. per lb., net; 14 lb., 12s.; 7 lb., 12s. 9d.; 3 lb., 13s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 14s. per lb., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly account; bulk tins free; 16-oz. bottles, 6d. each extra. Retail quantities: 16 oz., 14s. 6d.; 8 oz., 8s.; 4 oz., 4s. 3d., bottles free.

QUININE SALTS.—Prices for these salts are firm: SULPHATE, 10s. 90 Dutch florins; HYDROCHLORIDE, 131.25; BIHYDROCHLORIDE, 143.75; ETHYL CARBONATE, 134.50 per 100 oz., f.o.b. Holland. 100-oz. tins free; smaller packages extra. Supplies of SULPHATE in dealers' hands limited, and quoted at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per oz.

ROCHELLE SALTS.—Makers' prices for SODIUM AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE, B.P., are at the 17s. 6d. advance recorded recently: Powder, less than 1 cwt., 11s. 6d., less than 5 cwt., 11os.; not less than 5 cwt. in one delivery, 107s. 6d.; crystals, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PULV. SEIDLITZ.—Less than 1 cwt., 88s. 9d.; less than 5 cwt., 86s. 9d.; not less than 5 cwt. in one delivery, 85s. per cwt. DOUBLE SEIDLITZ.—Less than 1 cwt., 99s.; less than 5 cwt., 96s. 9d.; not less than 5 cwt. in one delivery, 94s. 6d. per cwt., net, from fourteen days; contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause.

SACCHARIN.—The duty-paid Convention price for 550 material is firm at 98s. 4d. per lb. Business on a fair scale. Neither wholesale nor retail prices are under Government control.

SALOL.—Prices are firm at from about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM BARBITONE.—Current quotations continue unchanged as follows: One cwt., 23s.; 28 lb., 24s.; smaller quantities, 27s. per lb., ex store.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Good demand, with former values maintained. Makers' and dealers' prices are at 1s. 9d. for bulk quantities, up to 2s. 2d. per lb. for small parcels.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	2 9	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 8	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 7	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 6	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
1 cwt. and under 5 cwt.	2 5	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2
5 cwt. and under 1 ton	2 0	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 ton	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, 2d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons: other packages charged extra. Sodium salicylate cannot be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantities of above product at prices or terms below scale for such quantities current at time re-sale is made.

SULPHONAL.—Reported firm; dealers' spot price is now 33s. per lb. for bulk quantities, up to 35s. per lb.

THEOBROMINE.—Dutch shippers' prices continue firm as follows:—Pure: Less than 56 lb., 2 dollars, 55 cents.; 56 lb., 2 dollars 50 cents.; 1 cwt., 2 dollars 45 cents.; 2 cwt., 2 dollars 40 cents per lb. SODA SAL.—Less than 56 lb., 1 dollar 81 cents.; 56 lb., 1 dollar, 79 cents.; 1 cwt., 1 dollar 77 cents.; 2 cwt., 1 dollar 74 cents per lb., f.o.b. Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices are as follows: Ex clove oil or guaiacol. Five cwt., 14s. 6d.; one cwt., 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 14s. 9d.; less than 56 lb., 15s. per lb., carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

Crude Drugs, etc.

THE values of most products on the London market are well maintained, with a moderate consuming trade passing.

ACONITE ROOT.—Some Japanese reported available at about 120s. per cwt., ex store.

AGAR.—The good demand reported last week continues. Stocks now arriving give a better selection of Kobe No. 1, which is at 8s. to 8s. 3d. Kobe No. 2, 7s. to 7s. 10d.; Yokohama No. 1, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid. Shipment from Japan continues firm, mainly owing to the strength of the yen: April-May, Kobe No. 1 offered at 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Kobe No. 2, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 1d.; and Yokohama No. 1, 7s. per lb., c.i.f. A fair business is reported done in Kobe No. 1 for March-April shipment, with buyers at 6s. 7d. and sellers at 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALKANET ROOT.—Dealers are quoting spot supplies at about 77s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—A fair routine business is reported, with values showing little change. Curaçao, price varies between 28s. to 300s. per cwt., ex store, according to quality. Forward easier at about 250s. per cwt., c.i.f. Cape continues steady, with a small sale; spot, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Zanzibar, leaves, quoted at 80s. to 85s. per cwt., ex store.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus, £106. Continental regulus, £98 to £99 per ton, duty paid.

BALSAMS.—Supplies of most descriptions continue short; market fully steady. *Tolu*, about 6s.; very soft, 5s. 3d. *Canada*, in very small supply at about 5s. 6d. *Copaiba*, Para, 3s. 6d.; *Peru*, 8s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

BUCHU.—This market continues quiet and unchanged on the week. New-crop rounds are offered at from 2s. 7d. to 3s., and ovals at 2s. 7d. per lb., ex store. Shipment is quoted at about 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for new crop.

CAMPHOR.—This product has been in good demand during the week, especially in slabs and powder for technical purposes. Spot stocks are small, tablets being quoted at 5s. 6d., and slabs at 5s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. There are no recent prices from Japan, but, working on the exchange value of the yen, tablets would be at about 5s. 5d., powder, 5s. 2d., and slabs, 5s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. No shipment offers are available for BB commercial grade. Continental synthetic, powder, 5s.; tablets, 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. English makers of refined recently increased their prices as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 5s. 9d.; 28lb., 5s. 10d.; less than 28lb., 5s. 11d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz., one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 28lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28lb., 6s. 5d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Values continue fully steady; market quiet. Ceylon, bleached, bold, 5s.; medium pale, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; small, 3s. 6d.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, spot, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A steady routine trade continues. Spot, 1939 peel, 95s. to 100s. per cwt., ex store; 1938 peel, up to 120s. 6d. per cwt., ex store. Shipment remains unchanged at about 85s. per cwt., c.i.f., in minimum car-load lots.

CASCARILLA.—Spot material in limited supply at about 1s. 6d. per lb. Ample supplies are reported at origin, freight being the only difficulty.

CLOVES.—Market steady and quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 10d. per lb.; shipment, April-May, 9d.; c.i.f.; Madagascar, sellers at 10d. per lb., in bond; shipment, April-May, 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—A steady market, business quiet: Fine, on spot, 27s. 6d.; medium, 27s.; shipment, April-May, 22s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

In 1939, Ceylon exported 672,600 cwt. of desiccated coconut, valued at Rs. 7,131,900, compared with 593,900 cwt., valued at Rs. 4,399,500, in 1938.

COD LIVER OIL.—Finest-quality British medicinal oil is reported by the producers to be available, bulk quantities being at 8s. per gal., in drums, delivered, and veterinary grade oil obtainable in drums, tins and bottles. Stocks of Norwegian medicinal oil are reported to be very short, with little likelihood of replenishment in the near future. At the time of writing conditions in the country of origin are obscure, and the future position of the oil is therefore difficult to forecast.

COLCHICUM.—Root is quoted on spot at about 80s. per cwt.

DERRIS ROOT.—Business continues quiet, with no shipment offers available. Spot, 18 per cent. ether extract, 7d. to 8d. per lb. Root of 4 to 5 per cent. rotenone content, if available, about 1s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Dealers' prices continue fully steady. Spot, about 120s. for ordinary quality; 190s. to 200s. per cwt. for better quality.

ERGOT.—Market continues firm, with spot supplies limited. Portuguese, shipment, 21s. 6d. to 22s. per lb., c.i.f. A small quantity on spot is valued at about 24s. to 25s. per lb. Hungarian, spot, about 14s. to 15s. for small lots, and afloat, about 13s. per lb., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Recent arrivals are reported all sold. A parcel of good Siam pipe due to arrive at the end of this month, is valued at about £25 to £26, duty paid.

GENTIAN.—Some French root is quoted on spot at about 50s. per cwt., ex store.

GINGER.—Market is fully steady at current quotations. West African, spot, 31s.; shipment, April-May, 22s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, small medium, 55s.; bold, in barrels, 85s. per cwt., ex store. Cochin, unwashed, 45s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, 33s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Values are unchanged throughout the week, market Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, 63s.; shipment, 45s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Spot, nominal at about 170s. per cwt., ex store; supplies limited.

HENNA.—New-crop Egyptian leaves quoted firm. Limited supplies available in London: Green, 55s.; brown, 50s. per cwt., ex store.

HONEY.—This market shows a firmer tendency; supplies are still limited. Jamaican, nominal at about 95s. to 110s. per cwt. Canada is short and the value is now not less than 95s. per cwt., ex store. Some Australian is offered in London at 85s. to 90s. per cwt., as to grade.

HYDRASTIS.—Market steady; business quiet. Spot, good-test root 21s.; U.S.P., 19s. 6d., ex store; shipment, 19s. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Remains firm. Matto Grosso, spot, about 23s. to 27s. per lb., according to holders. Shipment, May-June, 23s. per lb. c.i.f. Minas continues about steady on spot at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb. shipment 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. EXT. IPECAC, 119., 32s. 6d. per lb for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Spot quotations for French flowers ranged from 140s. to 160s. per cwt., ex store, according to quality.

MENTHOL.—Chinese steady at about 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, according to brand and seller; shipment, April-May, 13s. 6d. to 14s., c.i.f., according to brand and seller (re-sellers, 13s. 3d.). Japanese in small demand, with K/S brands offering at 20s., duty paid and 19s., in bond. Shipment offers from Japan are about 23s. an upwards, c.i.f., with no business passing.

MERCURY.—The only price available is £51 8s. 6d. per bottle of 75 lb ex warehouse London, net, without engagement. There are no shipment prices.

PEPPER.—Values continue fully steady, business small. Lampon, in bond, 3½d., April-May, 3d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 5d.; April-May, 34s. per cwt., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4d.; April-May, 34s., c.i.f. Whit Muntok easier, duty paid, 5d.; in bond, 4d.; April-May, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Values are unchanged on the week. Spot, 1s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, April-May, nominal.

RHUBARB.—Firm, with a continued scarcity on spot of good-quality rough-round. Spot, rough-round, good quality, some available at about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.; very slightly wormy, 3s. 9d. per lb. Rough-round for April-May shipment offered at 3s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. in small lots. There appears to be no Shensi on spot and nothing offering.

RUBBER.—Market closed dull and easier, with small business passing. Standard ribbed smoked sheet spot, 10d.; April, 10½d.; May, 10¾d. July-September, 10¾d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, Cyprus, 75s., duty free; Syrian, 75s., duty paid.

CANARY.—It is reported that no allocations have been made for over five weeks. CARAWAY.—Dutch quoted at 8s. spot, duty paid.

No sellers f.o.b. Holland. CORIANDER.—Spot, Morocco, 25s., duty paid, and 23s. in bond. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprus, 75s., duty free; Malt 80s., duty free; Morocco, 77s. 6d., duty paid, and 72s. 6d., in bond.

DILL.—Spot, Indian, 35s., ex wharf London, and 34s. quoted, ex store Liverpool. FENNEL.—Spot, Indian, 50s., to 52s. 6d.; Iran, 52s. 6d. to 55s., in bond. FENUGREEK.—Spot, Morocco, 19s., duty paid.

MUSTARD.—Market firm, 50s. to 65s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Firmer on spot at about 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Shipment about 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller.

SENNA.—The good demand recorded last week continues, with spot firm and inclined to be dearer. The position at origin is also firm consequent on reports of lack of the usual rainfall. Tinnevelly leaves No. 1, 8½d.; No. 2, 5½d.; No. 3, 4½d. per lb. Tinnevelly pods: Best hand-picked, 10d.; darker grades, 5½d.-6½d.; f.a.q., 4½d. per lb. Alexandrian pods: The market is poorly supplied with good green bold hand-picked, and prices are nominal. Manufacturing quality 7d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

SELLAC.—Market quiet, with spot, standard TN orange, 81s. to 84s. per button, 127s. 6d.; fine orange, 130s. to 170s. per cwt. For arrival TN orange, 71s. per cwt., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—New-crop shipment quoted at 65s. to 75s. per cwt., as to colour; spot, firm at 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—Business has been of small account. Fair frosty Para beans quoted at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quality and quantity, ex store. Angostura, spot, 9s. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—A quiet market, with quoted values unchanged. Finest selected white ribbon, from £85; No. 1, white, £75; No. 2, white £65; No. 3, white, £53; pale leaf, £33; amber leaf, £25; red leaf from £14 10s. Woody and hoggy, from £10 10s. All prices are per cwt. ex store, London.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger quoted at 47s. 6d.; Rajapore offered at 48s.; shipment, new crop, April-May, Madras finger, 35s. c.i.f., and Rajapore, 36s. c.i.f.

WAXES.—BEE'S: Values maintained but business limited owing to lack of stock. Spot, from 170s.; in bond, 160s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 155s. per cwt., c.i.f. Japanese, first three brands, spot, 120s. duty paid; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. CARNAUBA: Forward quotation continue at recent advances. Fatty grey, 370s.; chalky grey, spot, 355s. Primeira, spot, 475s.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

ALTHOUGH quiet conditions are reported in this market, with values remaining fully steady. Bitter almond is firmer. Shipment supplies of bergamot are being rationed. It is reported that supplies of Spanish calyptus may soon be available. Lemongrass is steadier.

ALMOND.—Business remains quiet but steady. Expressed oil, spot, 2t. lots, 3s. 6d.; smaller quantities, up to 4s. per lb., ex store. French, quince bitter, firmer at 11s. per lb., ex store.

ANISE (STAR).—Business is reported rather slow on spot. Tins in cases are held steady on spot for about 4s. to 4s. 1d.; drums, 3s. 11d. per lb.; prices for shipment are reported steady: April-May, tins in cases, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; drums, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.

BAY.—Routine trade, with values fully steady. Quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 6s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—Spot values still remain a matter for negotiation, but about 35s. per lb., ex store, is indicated. Supplies of genuine oil are limited. Shipment supplies are subject to rationing.

BOIS DE ROSE.—A small trade only is reported, with dealers' prices steady. Spot, from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment offers are about 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for distant positions.

CARAWAY.—Business in this oil continues rather on the quiet side, with values steady. Dutch rectified oil firm at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., added and duty paid; shipment is at 14s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

CASSIA.—Continues firm, with little available on spot. Spot, leads, 3s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; drums, slightly less; no shipment offers.

CITRONELLA.—The market for both Ceylon and Java oils remains dull. Ceylon, spot, drums, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; small quantities, up to 5s. per lb.; shipment, drums, about 2s. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, both 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; small quantities, up to 3s. per lb.; shipment both 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., but only a small business passing.

According to the "Ceylon Trade Journal," January 1940, citronella oil exports totalled 1,548,100 lb., valued at Rs. 1,230,800, and were 6,000 lb. less than in 1938; the value realised, however, was Rs. 9,000 more than in 1938. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1939 show an increase of 225,000 lb. over the previous year.

CIVET.—Spot is in limited supply, and would be worth about 29s. per oz., for highest-quality oil.

CLOVE.—Madagascar oil continues in short supply; drums, if available, 5s. and upwards per lb.; English distilled, firm at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

EUCALYPTUS.—The position in this market shows little change, with spot firm at recent figures. Spot, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., as to older, for 80 to 85 per cent. oil. Shipment steady to firm, April-May at about 3s. per lb., c.i.f. It is reported that some Spanish oil may soon be available.

GERANIUM.—This market is steady, with only a small business passing. Bourbon of good quality firmly maintained at 15s.; shipment very firm at 13s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, about 16s. per lb.; no shipment offers.

LAVENDER.—Values continue steady, with not much business passing. Good 38 to 40 per cent. oil is quoted steady at from about 17s. 6d. up to 20s. per lb., ex store. LAVANDIN 10s. 6d. to 15s. per lb., ex store, according to quality.

LEMON.—Finest hand-pressed oil is quoted on spot at in the region of 20s. per lb., with blended oils at lower prices. Shipment quotations are still at about 20s. per lb., c.i.f., for genuine oil. Californian oil, distilled, regular quality, is at the increased price of 8s. 6d. per lb., at wharf, recorded last week. Shipment price for cold-pressed has also been increased by 20 cents.

MUSK.—Limited stocks of caddies of Tonquin pods available in London held for 87s. 6d. to 90s. per oz., as to quality; shipment offers firm at 80s. per oz., c.i.f.

NEROLI.—Flowers are valued in France at between 12 francs and 13 francs per kilo, making the oil a little more than double last year's price, at about 40s. per oz.

NUTMEG.—Business slow, with dealers' prices steady. American, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d., as to quantity; shipment, 10s. per lb., c.i.f. Dutch, dearer on spot at about 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

ORANGE.—Small business passing, with spot steady at about 4s. od. to 5s. 6d. per lb. No shipment quotations available. Californian oil is quoted in sterling at 4s. 10d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, limited supplies only being available.

PALMAROSA.—Not much business passing. Spot, in limited supply, fully 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment firm at about 10s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Limited supplies of genuine Singapore oil are on spot, valued at about 35s. Seychelles oil also seems scarce, with the value nominal at about 27s. 6d. per lb. No shipment offers.

PEPPERMINT.—The good demand for Japanese oil continues. Japanese, spot, 7s. 6d. to 8s., according to brand; spot supplies are reported to be limited. Cables from shippers quote K/S brands at 8s. to 8s. 3d., and other brands at 8s. per lb., c.i.f., April-May shipment. The demand for Chinese oil continues steady, with spot at 5s. to 5s. 3d., according to brand and seller. Shipment, April-May, 5s. per lb., c.i.f. Some oil afloat, due shortly, is at 4s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. American natural

oil remains steady, with business of small size. Quoted at from 2 dollars 90 cents to 3 dollars 5 cents per lb., c.i.f., in tins in cases. Spot, about 16s. per lb., ex store.

PETITGRAIN.—Spot is reported nominal at about 9s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, March-April, drums only offered at about 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish oil on spot is valued at about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., ex store. Tunis oil is quoted at about 3s. 3d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Values are well maintained, with good-quality Spanish available at about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store. Other grades are at lower figures. Only a small business passing.

TI-TREE.—Importers continue to offer spot supplies at about 52s. 6d. per gallon, in tins.

TURTLE.—Empire oil is quoted as follows:—Refined hydrogenated green, in one-gallon tins, 45s. per gallon; filtered crude green, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to package.

VETIVERT.—Limited supplies of Bourbon on spot are valued at about 24s. to 26s. per lb. Java is quoted on spot at about 21s. to 22s. per lb., ex store.

WORMSEED.—Market continues steady, with supplies severely restricted. Spot 24s. to 24s. 6d.; shipment, 23s. per lb., c.i.f.

WORLD MINERAL INDUSTRIES

No. 14.—Magnesite

THE following details of world production of magnesite are taken from the statistical summary, 1936-38, of the mineral industry of the British Empire and foreign countries, issued by the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d.). The figures are in long tons.

Producing Country and Description	1936	1937	1938
BRITISH EMPIRE:			
Union of South Africa—			
Crude	1,667	1,724	2,574
Canada—	(d)	(d)	(d)
Crude	(d)	(d)	(d)
India—			
Crude	15,468	26,166	25,611
Australia—			
Crude	17,615	19,705	19,516
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:			
Austria—			
Crude	391,494	451,980	(a)
Caustic (c)	57,621	(a)	(a)
Dead-burnt (c)	97,025	(a)	(a)
Bricks (c)	42,015	(a)	(a)
Czechoslovakia—			
Crude (b)	8,545	12,010	12,789
Calcined (b)	34,957	37,465	28,923
Bricks (b)	1,612	3,256	902
Germany (Prussia)—			
Crude	14,789	20,758	(a)
Greece—			
Crude	114,272	159,123	(a)
Caustic (c)	22,762	44,548	(a)
Dead-burnt (c)	6,552	5,404	(a)
Italy—			
Crude	3,105	5,307	6,060
Calcined (c)	—	—	650
Norway—			
Crude	3,067	2,063	(a)
Calcined (c)	544	601	(a)
Bricks (c)	607	587	(a)
Jugo-Slavia (Serbia only)—			
Crude	38,392	40,531	38,693
Calcined	13,910	19,464	15,146
United States—			
Crude	184,928	181,640	86,600
Caustic (sales) (c)	7,141	8,956	6,607
Dead-burnt (sales) (c)	80,338	74,289	34,588
Korea—			
Crude	14,033	(e) 14,188	(e) 15,820
Manchuria—			
Crude	227,000	(e) 163,797	(e) 168,996
Turkey—			
Crude	2,247	316	850

Magnesite is also produced in the U.S.S.R. (a) Information not available. (b) Exports less imports. (c) Derived from crude shown, and not additional. (d) Production recorded by value only: 1936, £154,583; 1937, £137,086; 1938, £85,280. For 1936 and 1937 the values represent the calcined magnesite sold *plus* the value of manufactured products, whereas the 1938 figure represents the value of the calcined magnesite sold *plus* the value of the magnesite used for further manufacture. (e) Exports.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Recent Developments in Therapeutics

SIR.—We should like to express our appreciation of the first article in your series "Recent Developments in Therapeutics," on Cardio-Respiratory Stimulants and Analeptics," by Dr. Prescott (C. & D., March 30, p. 251). It is in no critical sense, but rather one of clarification, that we write to correct a misleading statement which has inadvertently appeared in this article. In the section devoted to digitalis, reference is made to a recent clinical investigation on the therapeutic efficiency of various cardiotonics. There seems no doubt that the work in question is that of Dr. W. Evans, published in the "British Heart Journal," January, 1940, p. 51. Dr. Prescott's article states that digitalin (digitoxin) is second to powdered digitalis leaf in therapeutic efficiency. This is incorrect as will be clearly seen on reference to the original article. The following is the exact order as set out by Dr. Evans: powdered digitalis leaf; digitaline (Nativelle) digifoline; digoxin; tincture of digitalis and digitaline (—'s). The question of digitaline is summed up in Dr. Evans' words:—

"In this country four manufacturing chemists supply digitaline granules that are similar in colour and dosage to those prepared by Nativelle. Although the dosage is the same, the therapeutic effect may differ greatly and certainly of the two brands tested in this investigation, Nativelle's digitaline produced digitalis benefit that was twice as great as that gained from —'s digitaline. One must know, therefore, which product is being used, so that an appropriate amount may be ordered . . . digitaline (Nativelle), in a dose of 1/1600 gr. . . . , showed greater digitalis effect than digitaline (. . .) in a dose of 1/240 gr. . . .

The attention of pharmacists is drawn to this wide variation in potency of commercial digitalines. Incidentally, it is to be noted, from the order of therapeutic efficiency quoted above, that several preparations derived from *Digitalis Purpurea* are more active clinically than the product derived from *D. Lanata*.

—Yours faithfully,

London, N.1.

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R. F. CORRAN, General Manager.

Out-of-Date Baby Foods

SIR.—We have been informed by Trufood, Ltd., that from today onwards they will accept no out-of-date foods for exchange. This step is, we gather, both on account of the rising costs of certain raw materials and part of the national effort to avoid wastage. While we most heartily agree that all possible steps should be taken to avoid waste of any kind while the nation is at war, we also contend that the retailer should not be penalised in the matter of stock which is only saleable for a certain length of time in any case, and in the case of baby food in particular, it is nothing more or less than a definite hardship. The trade have only one reply to this sort of thing, and that is to resist these terms to the extent of refusing to stock.—Yours faithfully,

Bilston.

T. SHELLEY.

Titles and Common Usage

SIR.—Your correspondent "Filtrate Factor" (C & D., April 13, p. 288) refers to a facia bearing the archaic term "Chymist." I knew a similar one in an East-end district, and it always struck me as out of place in such a neighbourhood, whatever appeal it might have had in more aristocratic localities. Another pharmacy I used to pass had a facia describing its owner as "Chemist and Pharmacist"—after redundant pharmacies perhaps it is a natural sequence to redundant titles! I do not think we shall ever educate the general public to speak of pharmacists and pharmacies; for generations chemists' premises have been known as chemists' shops, and terms so ingrained in use are scarcely ever eliminated in favour of others, especially for words whose meaning and application are unknown to the majority of ordinary persons. Why not use the statutory title which is used for our qualifying examination, and adhere to "Chemist and Druggist"? Surely this conveys all that is required and is understood by the public. Certainly, as you said in an editorial article (C. & D., March 30, p. 250), we should not surrender this title, unless in return we become permitted to use "Pharmaceutical Chemist." This, perhaps, would not confuse the public, although I expect they would still call us "chemists" without the prefix. The main argument against such a step has been that it would be unfair to those who have passed the higher examination, but similar objections were raised when it was

proposed to grant the use of the title "M.P.S." to holders of the Minor qualification.—Yours faithfully,

TITULAR (14/4).

Confusion in Scripts

SIR.—"Co-operation" (C. & D., April 13, p. 288) refers to "frequent mistakes—as when a patient asks for 'white mixture as usual.'" I was under the impression that panel doctors had to keep records of their treatment of insured persons, and received an amount for so doing, but perhaps I am wrong about this. One would imagine that, in their own interest, doctors would make some notes of the medicines prescribed, and not trust to the patient's description of the mixture ordered on a previous occasion. Doctors new to Insurance work often prescribe mixtures they have been in the habit of ordering in hospital practice, but for which there is no formula in the National Insurance Formulary. This means that the chemist has to waste time getting into touch with them to have the script re-written in a way acceptable to the pricing bureau.—Yours faithfully,

FORMULAE (15/4).

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

Stamped Proprietaries. C.L. (15/4).—As there are no wartime exemptions from medicine-stamp duty it will be necessary to stamp your proprietary product when filling orders for the Services or Government departments.

Lacquer.—G. B. R. (12/4).—The following is the formula for the type of preparation to which you refer:—

Asphalt	..	..	..	..	..	10 parts
Resin	..	..	..	..	..	3 parts
Lamp black	..	..	..	..	..	1 part
Petrol	..	..	..	..	..	25 parts

Curing Rabbit Skins.—N.B.N. (27/3).—The process generally followed is to fasten the skins fur side downwards on a board scrape away all superfluous fat and daily for a week rub into the surface a mixture of alum and salt, or wet with a saturated solution of these salts. Drying is effected by using bran. Sometimes arsenical soap is employed to aid in preserving the skin from attacks of insects.

Chenopodium Oil.—D.M.C.L. (11/4).—According to "Veterinary Counter Practice," the doses of this oil for veterinary purposes are as follows:—

Horses	Pigs	Dogs
3j.—ij.	3ss.—ij.	m.ijj.—v.

It should be noted that the use of chenopodium oil is contraindicated for horses in the presence of constipation, gastroenteritis, and febrile conditions, and it should not be given to pregnant mares.

Basket Varnish.—L.B. (2/4).—The following is taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, and will probably be of service to you:—

Shellac	..	..	..	..	..	8 oz.
Resin	..	..	..	..	..	1 oz.
Benzoin	..	..	..	..	..	½ oz.
Bismarck brown	..	..	..	..	..	2 dr.
Spirit	..	..	..	..	..	30 oz.
Wood naphtha	..	..	..	..	..	10 oz.

Dissolve and strain.

Broken Packets.—F. M. P. (4/4).—The following information taken from *The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book*, 1938, will be of assistance to you:—

Section 3 of the 1802 Act requires dutiable medicines to be stamped "before the same shall be first sold or delivered out of the custody or possession of the owners, proprietors, makers compounders, or original and first vendors." A duly stamped box or other package of powders apportioned into doses may be broken open and the contents sold in small quantities unstamped by a licensed vendor (not being the original or first vendor provided they are not repacked, but sold loose or in a twist of paper. The powders in such packs must be loose and not tied in bundles. It must be carefully observed that this method of handling dutiable medicines is only permissible to retailers who are licensed to sell medicines chargeable with stamp duty.

HOWARDS' ASPIRIN TABLETS

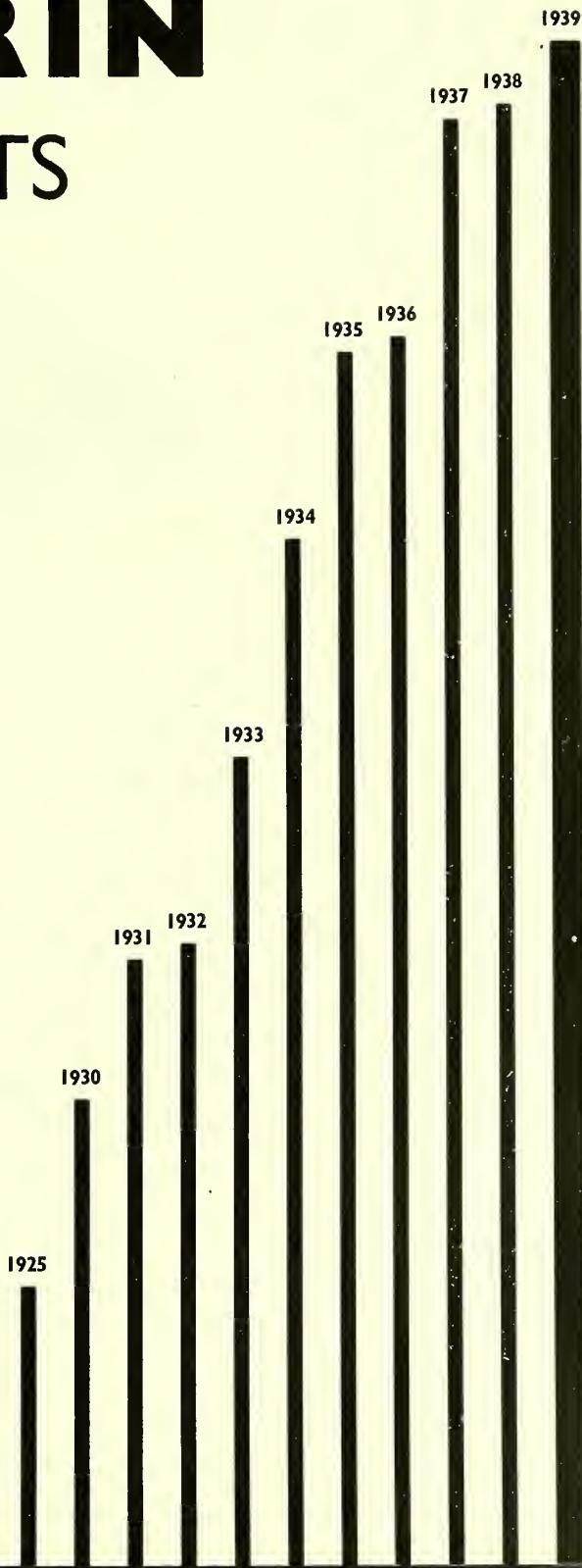
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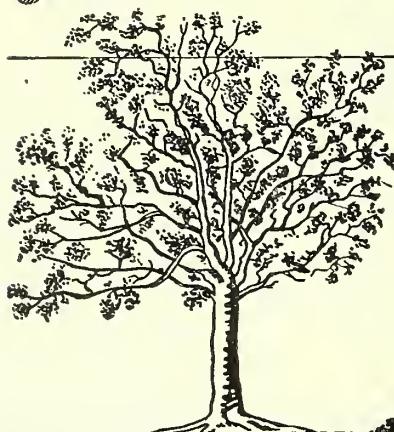
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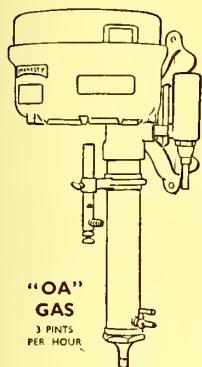


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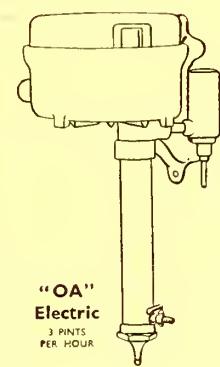
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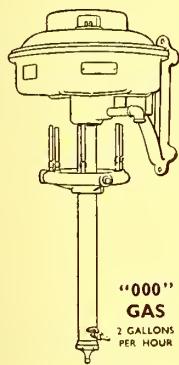
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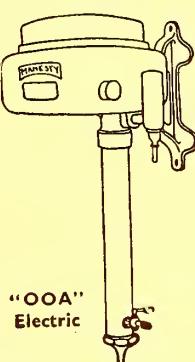
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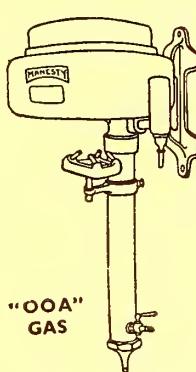
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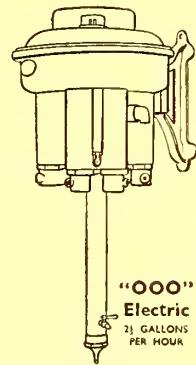
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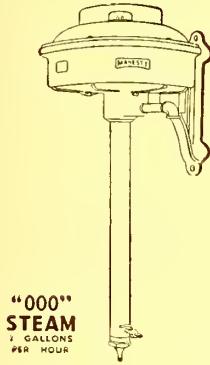
"OOA"
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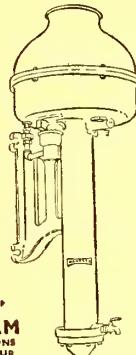
"OOA"
GAS
2 GALLONS
PER HOUR



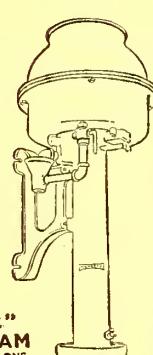
"OOO"
Electric
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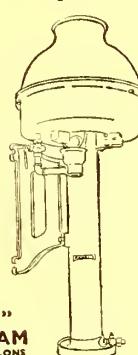
"000"
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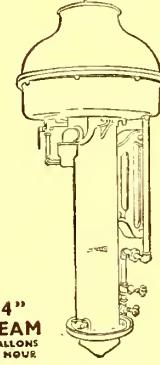
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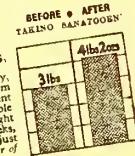
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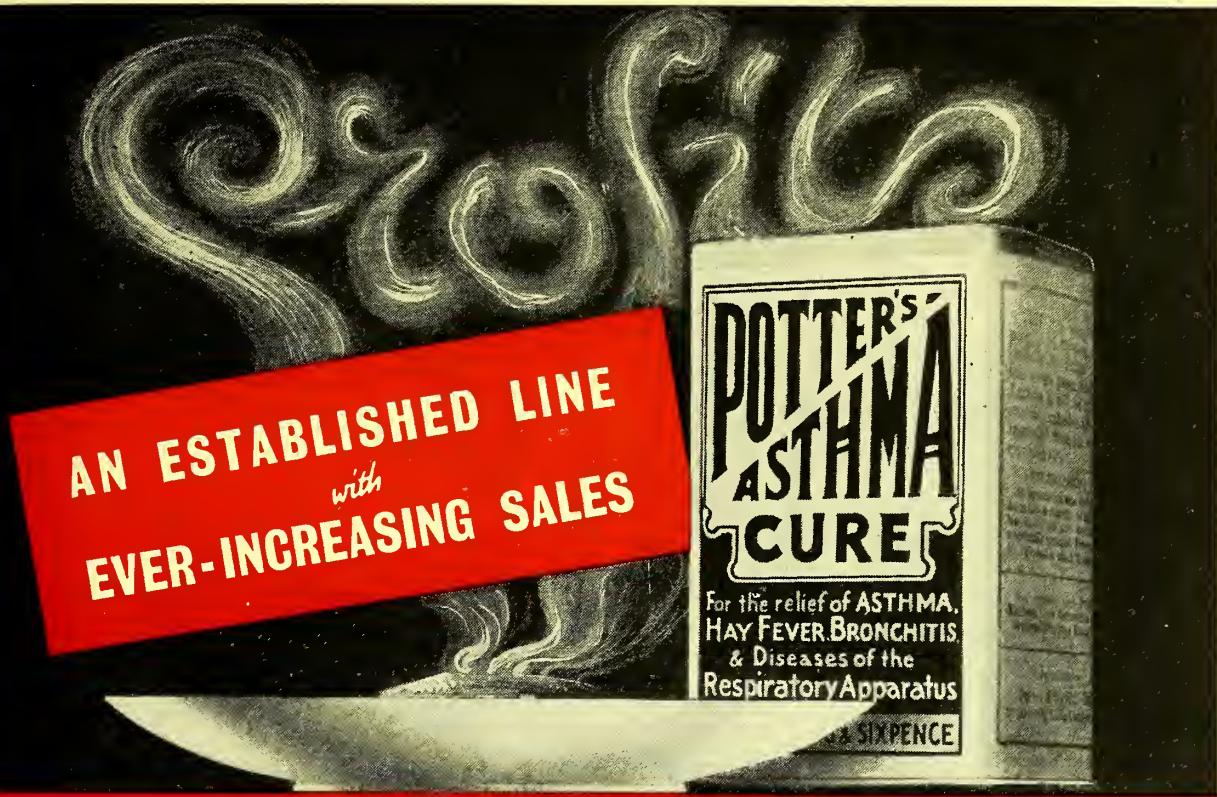
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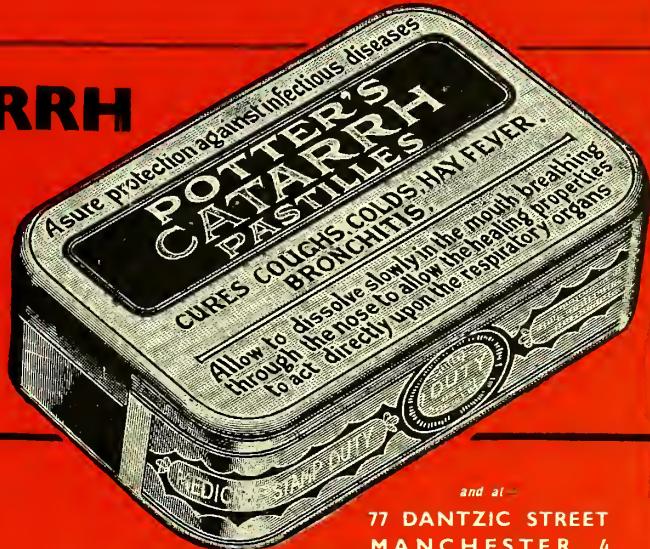
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HEAD PESTS

(*PEDICULUS HUMANUS CAPITIS*)

SINCE the evacuation of children in the early days of the War, the subject of head pests has been treated as if it were a social disgrace, whereas all children are liable to pick up *Pediculus humanus capititis*, despite the utmost cleanliness and other precautions. Infestation only becomes a disgrace if it is not eradicated at once.

The subject has been considered "taboo," with the result that distressed mothers and guardians have not known what to do when the trouble has arisen. All sorts of expedients have been tried, including paraffin and petrol, both of which irritate the scalp and are risky on account of their high inflammability. Vinegar is often used, owing to the entirely mistaken notion that it will dissolve the cement with which nits (eggs) are attached to hairs. Referring to "the innumerable proprietary articles which have been advertised and perhaps sold," Professor Patrick A. Buxton, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., director of the Department of Medical Entomology of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, says that "many of them would be appropriately dealt with in a work on magic." Jeyes' Fluid is an exception, however, receiving honourable mention in his recent important book on the subject, and as long ago as 1925 its utility for eradicating this pest was dealt with in "Economic Leaflet No. 1" issued by the Natural History Department of the British Museum. Jeyes' Fluid not only ensures quick disinfection, but it is not inflammable and is quite safe to use.

Head pests should be dealt with immediately they appear, as each female insect may lay up to 300 eggs during its life of about one month, and perhaps half of these eggs may hatch out as females to continue the process.

The shorter the hair is cut, the easier it is to clear it of the pests. This is said to be the reason why our ancestors shaved their heads and wore wigs, and also to explain the military "short crop."

HOW TO DEAL WITH HEAD PESTS

The following procedure is recommended: (1) Put a dessertspoonful of Jeyes' Fluid in a quart of fairly hot water; (2) Wet all the hair with the solution, and, after rubbing the head well with a tablet of toilet soap, "shampoo" the head, using sufficient of the solution to create a generous lather, which should be rubbed in for a couple of minutes; (3) Sponge the head with the solution to remove any lather that remains, and repeat the process (2) of shampooing with soap; (4) While there is still a lather on the head from the second application, put a towel round the head in the form of a turban, and if time permits leave it on for an hour; then wash the head with soap and warm water, and rinse with lukewarm water. After drying, comb the hair with a very fine comb, and also brush it thoroughly, over a newspaper, which should afterwards be carefully folded and burnt. (5) Wash combs and brushes in a Jeyes' Fluid solution.



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A Note to Chemists

With the exception of newspaper reports referring to the evacuation of infested children, the subject of Head Pests has received little publicity. National interest will, however, be focussed on the matter by the appearance of the adjoining article in some hundreds of newspapers during the next few days, and as chemists may be consulted it is thought that this advance publication of the article will be of interest to them.

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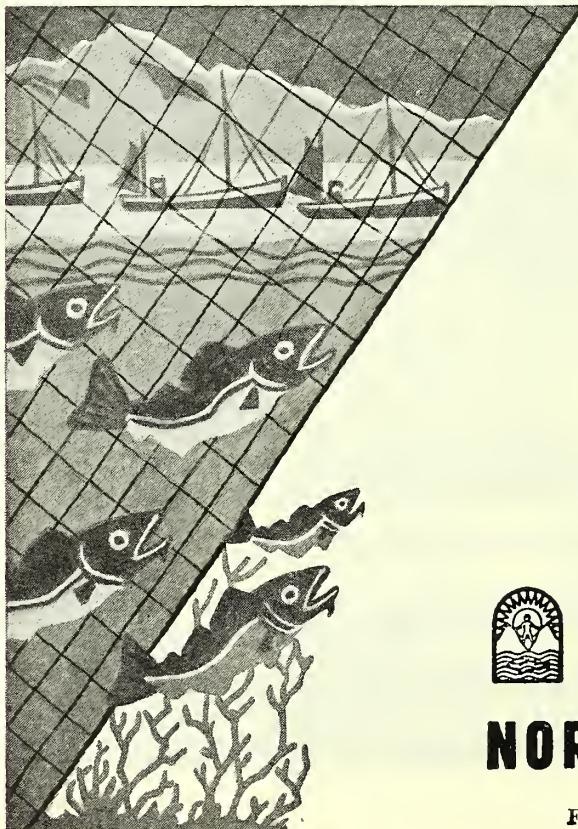
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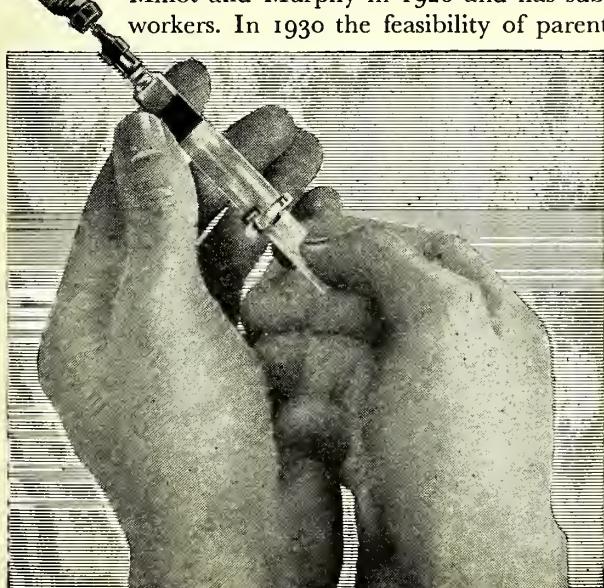
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unsurpassed for
quality and elas-
ticity at prices
showing greater
profits than any
other make. Ob-
tainable from your
usual Wholesaler.



CREBAN MANUFACTURING CO., WEST GATE MILL, MORECAMBE

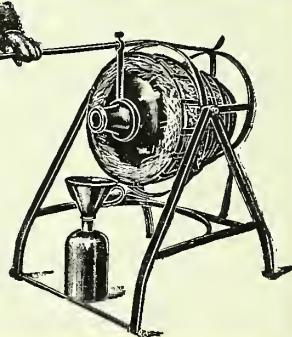
CARBOY STAND AND TILTER

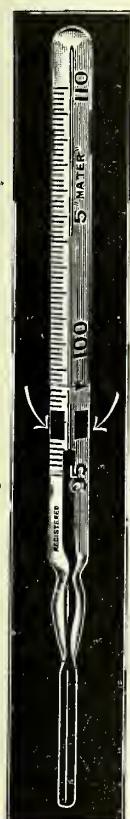
For drawing off small
quantities of Acids from
Carboys.

The Carboy can be tipped
to any position with one
hand.

**LEIGH & SONS
METAL WORKS**

Orlando Street
BOLTON





THE
"MATER"
CLINICAL REGD.

The position of the Mercury column is at once perfectly plain. Red markings above 99.4.

ALL TYPES OF
CLINICAL
AND OTHER
THERMOMETERS

PERKEN, SON
& CO. LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1852)

Price List on Application:

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Telephone: 0724 Holborn

Telegrams: "Optimus, Smith, London"

WILLIAM MATHER, LIMITED
DYER STREET, MANCHESTER.

(Established 1826)

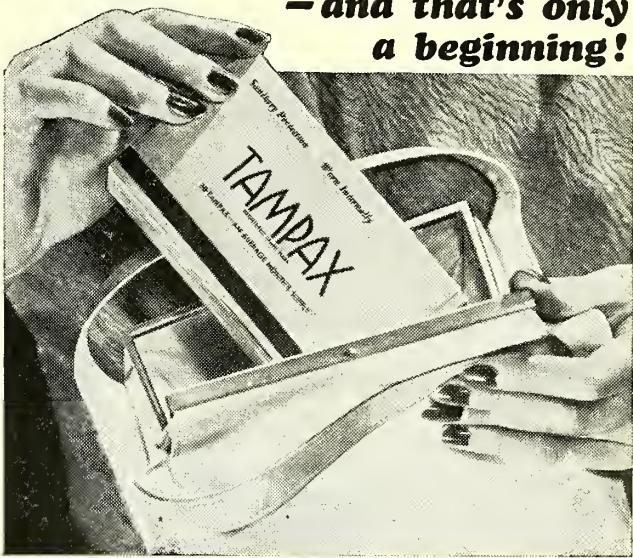


ZINC OXIDE and RUBBER ADHESIVE PLAISTER
ON SPOOLS

POROUS PLAISTERS. ELASTIC PLAISTER BANDAGES
ANTISEPTIC PLAISTER DRESSINGS, "CROCUS" CORN
COMFORT, Etc.

50,000,000 TAMPAX SALES

— and that's only
a beginning!



During the past three years sales of Tampax (sanitary protection worn *internally*) have risen steadily month after month. They are still rising. There are special reasons why:

- 1 Tampax is safer, simpler, more comfortable and more certain than the old belt and safety pin methods. Modern women prefer it.
- 2 Tampax has the approval of doctors and nurses.
- 3 Tampax once sold stays sold with steady repeat orders every month.
- 4 Tampax has only to be shown in the window or on the counter to be asked for.
- 5 Tampax is advertised continuously to nearly 8,000,000 women through their favourite journals.
- 6 Tampax brings an average monthly profit of 4½d. on each 1/6d. packet sold.
- 7 Tampax turnover is swift and the small packets cost little in shelf space.
- 8 Tampax can be delivered on demand from all wholesalers.
- 9 Tampax has not risen in price—and will not so long as existing popular price level can be maintained.
- 10 Tampax creates customer confidence and encourages business for other good lines as well.

If you are not already stocking Tampax write to-day for terms. Attractive display matter is sent with order.

TAMPAX TRADE TERMS

P.A.T.A. PRICES

★ PACKETS OF 10 Wholesale 13½ DOZ. Retail 1/6 PACKET

★ PACKETS OF 6 Wholesale 9/- DOZ. Retail 1/- PACKET

★ PACKETS OF 3 Wholesale 4½ DOZ. Retail 6d. PACKET

Manufactured in England by Tampax Ltd., 10 Bolton Street, London, W.1. Factory: Belvoir Road, Northolt, Middlesex.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: **SPLENDOR LTD**
5 BEASTMARKET HILL • NOTTINGHAM

DON'T TOUCH OR —

Here at Holmes Chapel, Benger's Food products are made "untouched by hand." This unbreakable rule applies through all processes of manufacture, and is indeed only a minor part of the hygiene applying to the scientific products we make for the medical profession and the public.

There is no purer product than Benger's Food. We advertise this claim and it is maintained on a basis of solid fact.



Here, for example, are two girls working one of the many filling machines. They are alert workers, for the filling work is fast, and if an accidental slip brings the food in contact with the fillers' hands, away it goes to the discard.



BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.
Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.

*Do your
Customers know
how easy Benger's
is to make ?*

Just take half a pint of milk and bring it to the boil. Whilst the milk is heating, take a level tablespoonful of Benger's Food and mix to a smooth cream in a basin with four tablespoonsful of cold water. Take the boiling milk, and immediately it begins to settle in the pan pour slowly (taking about thirty seconds) on the cold mixture, stirring all the time. When cool enough, the Food is ready to drink. Add sugar to taste. No more trouble than that!

T.24



Spotlighting, "Dr. JENNERS"

Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges are regularly advertised in the "Daily Mail," "Daily Telegraph," "Good Housekeeping," "Mother," and other National media. This consistent appeal to over 2,500,000 families should mean increased business for you . . . make sure it does . . . link up with the advertising by prominently displaying Dr. Jenner's Lozenges in your windows or on the counter . . . attractive Showcards and Dummies supplied Free.

When ordering "Dr. Jenner's" (and "Medilax" Laxative Pellets) adjust the size of your order to ensure the utmost Bonus benefit; see Terms below:—

SPECIAL BONUS TERMS

30/- to £3 Bonus: Two 1/3 Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges for 30/-; and one more for each 15/- beyond. Carriage Paid.

Over £3 Bonus of 1 to the dozen on both "Jenner's" and "Medilax."

(1) P. A. T. A. Quantity Discounts.

(3) 5 per cent. Discount for 14 days' display.

Carriage Paid.

SAVORY & MOORE, Ltd.
Standard Works, Lawrence Rd., Tottenham, N.15





The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

APRIL 20
1940

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

AGENCIES,
GOODS FOR SALE,
PARTNERSHIPS,
PATENTS,
PREMISES TO LET
FOR SALE or WANTED
6/- for 36 words or less,
1d. for every additional
word.

LEGAL NOTICES,
SALE BY AUCTION,
TENDERS—AND ALL
SPECIALLY SPACED
ANNOUNCEMENTS
1/3 per nonpareil line.
(12 lines = 1 inch, single
column.)

BUSINESSES for
DISPOSAL
BUSINESSES WANTED
SITUATIONS OPEN
6/- for 40 words or less,
1d. for every additional
word.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION
(for Wholesalers, etc.),
for odd and second-hand
lots.
10/- for 60 words or
less, 1/- for every additional
10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN { 2d. per word
(for Retailers, etc.) { minimum 2/6

SITUATIONS { 2/- for 18 words or less, 1d.
WANTED { for every additional word.

BOX OFFICE NUMBER 1/- EXTRA

All advertisements in this Supplement must be prepaid

★ SPECIAL NOTE. Advertisements are accepted up to FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING of Week of Issue.
Any received too late will be inserted the following week

PLEASE MARK YOUR ENVELOPE "SMALL ADVERTISEMENT"

The Chemist & Druggist, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2. Tele: Central 6565 (10 lines) Grams: "Chemicus" Strand, London
Emergency Address: The Chemist & Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath

SITUATIONS OPEN

RETAIL (HOME)

NUNEATON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., require
the services of:—

(1) SUPERINTENDENT CHEMIST for Department with
four shops and Optical Department (Optician employed).
Annual sales and transfers £33,000. Salary in accordance
with N.U.C.O. scale. Superannuation Scheme in opera-
tion. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience
(including Optical if any) and present position to be ad-
dressed to Secretary, 22 Abbey Street, Nuneaton, and
received not later than first post, April 26, endorsed
"Chemist."

(2) FULLY-QUALIFIED OPTICIAN to take charge of
Optical Department under supervision of Superintendent
Chemist. Registered O.B.A.C. Must be Expert Refrac-
tionist and Fitter (B.R.U. equipment). Superannuation Scheme
in operation. Applications, stating age, qualifications,
experience, present position and wages required to be
addressed to Secretary, 22 Abbey Street, Nuneaton, and
received not later than first post April 26, endorsed
"Optician."

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
LIMITED
(Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department)
KIMBERLEY HOUSE, and at 5 RUMFORD PLACE,
Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.1 LIVERPOOL, 3.
PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. Tels.: CITY 3691 (4 lines).
VALUATIONS. SALES OF BUSINESSES. STOCKTAKINGS.
Enquiries Invited.

ALL DRUG AND FINE CHEMICAL WORKERS
SHOULD JOIN AT ONCE
THE CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION

Reg. T.U. No. 1696 — Founded 1912

BENEFITS: Trade Protection, Legal Aid, Unemployment Benefit,

Free Use of Employment Bureau

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS: Arthur J. Gillian, Gen. Sec.,
149 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1

"A HANDBOOK TO PHARMACY"

By William Kirkby, M.Sc., Pharmaceutical Chemist

A regular book of reference
upon most of the matters which
arise in the course of pharma-
ceutical practice. Compiled
with the purpose of assisting in
the answering of the 1,001
questions which arise at discon-
certing moments

The Book every Student must have!

Replete with facts in concise form

5/- 5/4 Post Free

From your usual Wholesaler or direct from

The Publishers:

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

WIRRAL, CHESHIRE.—Old-established good-class Family trade with private Dispensing and small N.H.I. Bold corner site; large shop; separate dispensary and ample storage. Recently refitted throughout; four-bedroomed flat over, self-contained, with separate entrance. Turnover £60 per week at normal profits. Rates £60. Rent £150 (or property may be bought). 7 years' lease, fixtures, fittings, and goodwill, £1,250. Stock at valuation. 237/12, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business in Bonar Bridge, Sutherlandshire, for sale; excellent overturn; early entry. Attractive house also available. Apply Gray & Kilas, Solicitors, 12 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen, £1,200 or £800 S.A.V. Business established 1902. Owner retiring. Rexall and Kodak agencies; N.H.I.; rapidly developing permanent military district; 80 per cent. cash trade; pre-war turnover £1,700 under management; lock-up double-fronted shop and basement. Rent £75 p.a. on long lease. Genuine buyers only; no agents. Hampshire. 243/3, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET

TO Chemists and Photographic Dealers. Excellent opening in Birkenhead for qualified and enterprising man. Modernised shop and dwelling quarters. Rent only £85. Busy thoroughfare; good-class customers. Apply Hughes & Jones, 19 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead (121).

DESIRABLE Shop with Living Accommodation. Central position, 149 Market Street, Atherton. Population 20,590. Highly suitable for Chemist—only four in town. Fixtures optional; no ingoing. Apply Clayton, 58a Leigh Road, Leigh, Lancs.

WANTED

CASH Till, National, with recent improvements wanted. Totaliser and tape. Good price for right machine. Details and where seen, S. Copley, 14 Newtown Street, S.W.11.

TYPEWRITING, ETC.

TYPEWRITING, duplicating, neatly, carefully executed; own machine; prescription knowledge. B. B., 41 Kimber Road, S.W.18.

BOOKS

BOOKS, PHARMACEUTICAL, OPTICAL, MEDICAL, and current editions, supplied by return; second-hand copies sometimes available; books purchased—please submit lists before forwarding; new books on loan library terms for students—give guarantee of definite return after period of use. Orders value £2 carriage paid in Great Britain. Advise requirements for prompt quotation. Gower, 190 Clapham Road, S.W.9. 'Phone: REL 3728.

PARTNERSHIPS

PARTNERSHIP required in manufacturing Chemists or perfumery concern by gentleman with wide experience. Investment up to £1,000 considered. Would also consider retail or wholesale chemist business. Write Box 492 Sells Ltd., Brettenham House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

RETIREMENT. Junior partner required by Pharmacist shortly retiring. Opportunity to purchase old established business in central position. East Midland city. Audited accounts available and all particulars on application to 242/9, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE

BOTTLES, 100 gross 3 dram Tall Nail Varnish with Bakelite Caps and Aluminium Brushes. Offers wanted. 364/352, Office of this Paper.

PURE White Recrystall Santonin complying with the requirements of all pharmacopoeias. Offers to A. M. Clark, Ltd., Chemists, Penistone.

25 oz. Quinine Sulphate, B.P.; 2 lb. Menthol Crystals; 7 lb. Potass. Iodid. Wanted empty Toilet Bottles, Counter Scales. 243/2, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN

RETAIL (HOME)

BRISTOL.—Junior Assistant unqualified (either sex). Good window-dresser and salesman. Please state age, height, salary required, when free. 364/348, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE COAST.—Wanted for Season, smart young Lady Assistant for counter; mainly toilet and photographic; state age, previous experience, salary required; also testimonials, to 240/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Lady Assistant for Toilet and Photographic Counter immediately, permanency. Good Saleswoman and Window Dresser. Must have had at least 4 years' experience. No Sunday duty. State age, wages and other particulars to J. Milner, 209 Trafalgar Road, S.E.10.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified chemist required for middle-class business immediately; lady or gentleman. Experience and salary (moderate during war period) to 364/353, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Required experienced assistant unqualified for West End District. Hours of business 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m. Write giving full particulars Box 493 Sells, Ltd., Brettenham House, Strand, W.C.2.

NORTH LONDON.—Lady Dispenser required immediately, knowledge of Counter work an advantage; new pharmacy. Apply by letter, to: Retail Staff Department, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

PETERBOROUGH Friendly and Trade Societies' Medical Institute require the services of a Lady Dispenser (M.P.S.), morning and evening surgeries; Sundays and Wednesday evenings excepted. Hours of duty do not exceed thirty per week. Applications, with copies of references only, stating age, experience and salary required, to the Secretary, 15 New Road, Peterborough.

PUTNEY.—Young Lady Assistant required with previous experience, knowledge of Toilet business and able to assist with windows. Permanency with good prospects. Write CDB/114, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Vacancy occurs in high-class Pharmacy for qualified Lady Assistant with experience of good-class Dispensing and Toilet Business. Write CDB/113, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT required, unqualified, for good-class business, for dispensing, counter and windows; knowledge of photography. Send full particulars, height, experience, salary and photo. Bolton, 6 Eversfield Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

ASSISTANT unqualified man wanted for general shop work. Apply stating experience, salary required, age and whether able to come to Bristol for interview, and if so giving details of travelling expenses to F. H. Moss, M.P.S., 120 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

ASSISTANT wanted, Unqualified (lady preferred), with good general experience including dispensing. Please give full particulars, age and include photo if possible. Hugh Lloyd, 5 Belmont Circle, Harrow Weald, Middlesex. 'Phone, Wordsworth 2720.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (Moorfields Eye Hospital)

City Road
E.C.1

Assistant Pharmacist required for seven weeks, June 16th to July 14th and August 4th to August 25th inclusive. Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with occasional late duty. Salary £4 per week. Applications, stating age and containing testimonials to be addressed to The Pharmacist.

JUNIOR Assistant, lady or "gentleman outdoors, unqualified. Please give usual particulars, R. Deck, 30 Regent Street, Cambridge.

LADY Assistant required—Brighton. Qualified or unqualified; competent. Good-class family and dispensing trade, able to do accounts. Good remuneration. 243/9, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant (unqualified) required for a good-class Toilet and Dispensing Business in S.E. London. A comfortable berth. Please send particulars to Bannister & Thatcher, Ltd., 132 Caldmore Road, Walsall, or George's, 1 Burnt Ash Parade, London, S.E.12.

LADY Dispenser wanted immediately; light duties; no half day, holiday, or Sunday duties. Apply, stating usual particulars to G. B. Osborne, 118 Broad Street, Reading.

MALE unqualified Dispenser for doctor's surgery for permanent post in the country; very good opening for suitable man; replies stating age, salary and experience in the first instance to 364/345, Office of this Paper.

PARKES CHEMISTS, London, have vacancy for young Lady with previous experience, able to dispense. Window-dressing ability an advantage. Apply by letter to: Staff Department, Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

QUALIFIED Brauch Manager required for light business in West of England country town; would suit elderly gentleman or lady; opportunities for optician; reply giving experience, salary required, reference, etc., to Perrott's Cash Pharmacy, Ltd., Dispensing Chemists, Stoke-under-Ham.

QUALIFIED Lady; light duties; comfortable berth for suitable applicant to 364/354, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady required for country business in Eastern Counties, all-round experience essential. Permanency. Able to commence May 27. Please give full particulars in first letter, photo if possible. 240/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady wanted, also unqualified Senior Assistant. Give usual particulars and when disengaged. W. H. Green (Chemists), Ltd., 28 Earl Street, Coventry.

TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS require qualified staff, male or female, in the London, Midlands and Manchester areas. Give full particulars of previous experience. Apply by letter to Retail Staff Department, Taylors British Chemists, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., require qualified staff in the South of England. Suitable applicants will be offered permanencies at end of season. Apply by letter to: Retail Staff Department, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant male over 30, or exempt military service. Used to busy high-class dispensing business. Salary £3. Write all particulars to K. W. Massey, 16 Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED Assistants, male or female, required by Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., for branches in South and West of England. Good salaries and commission. Permanent and seasonal appointments. Full particulars to: Retail Staff Manager, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant required. State age, experience and salary required. Butcher and Simmonds, 329 Chapel Street, Salford 3, Lancs.

UNQUALIFIED Locum (lady or gentleman) required to take charge of high-class Drug Stores in Northamptonshire; Saturday, July 6 to Saturday, July 20, both dates inclusive. State references, age, and salary required for period to 242/6, Office of this Paper.

VACANCIES FOR LOCUMS

LOCUM Tenens (male), for 6 weeks, commencing May 27, or near. Applications, with usual particulars, by return to Pharmacist, Metropolitan Hospital, London, E.8.

WHOLESALE

ALADY Assistant required in compounding department of old-established chemical firm. Write stating age, experience and salary desired to 364/342, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Warehouseman for dry counter work required immediately in Welwyn Garden City. A permanent position with promotion prospects for the right man. Write in first instance stating age, experience and salary required to 364/347, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Forewoman required for Girls' Packing Room, Toilet and Medicinal articles; Midlands; apply stating experience to 364/346, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representatives, in all areas, already calling on doctors and hospitals, required to handle several additional interesting pharmaceutical lines, which are non-competitive to general ethical preparations. Expenses and commission only. Write L.P.L., Whitestones, Hayes Lanc, Beckenham, Kent.

INVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write stating experience, etc., 364/344, Office of this Paper.

JOHN RICHARDSON AND CO., LTD., manufacturing chemists, require the services of an Analyst, with knowledge of the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. One with previous experience in a manufacturing chemist's business preferred. Apply by letter in the first instance giving particulars of experience, qualifications and age, to 62 Evington Valley Road, Leicester.

TABLET Maker and Sugar Coater wanted, for London Wholesale Druggists. 364/343, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, about 40, for General Warehouse Work in London. Apply, with full particulars and salary, 364/350, Office of this Paper.

WANTED By Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, London area, several men with experience of manufacture of galenicals on large scale. Please state wages required, and particulars of previous experience. Apply 364/349, Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN Manufacturers of important Sundry Line, hitherto distributing through wholesale, are now desirous, owing to present restricted output and brisk demand, of distributing direct to the Retail and Stores. Sound representatives with active connexions invited to write, in first instance, to 364/351, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

ASSISTANT, male, unqualified, 14 years' experience seeks responsible position. Disengaged April 20. Excellent references; locums considered. Byrne, 17 Clifton Villas, Maida Vale, London, W.9. Abercrombie, 2332.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, non-military age, smart, capable, energetic, courteous; experienced in all branches, well recommended. Drugs, 15 Shireoak Road, Withington, Manchester.

DOCTOR. Lady requires post in Hastings as Dispenser or Dispenser Caretaker. Johnson, 133 Clarence Road, Fleet, Hants.

FULLY qualified foreign Lady Pharmacist (25), refugee, seeks unqualified junior post. Speaks French and Italian. 240/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (20), Hall Certificate, requires post, Doctor, hospital or pharmacy, in Midlands; pharmacy experience. 243/17, Office of this Paper.

LADY requires post as Manageress of small Cash Pharmacy "with cover" or Drug stores in Hastings. Johnson, 133 Clarence Road, Fleet, Hants.

PART-TIME. Experienced Assistant, Part I, studying manufacture in well-known house. Evenings, Saturdays. North London preferred. 241/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED desires Locum, Part-time, or Permanency; Northern England or Scotland; capable Dispenser; experienced; well recommended; moderate terms; free now. "Pharmacist," 219 Blackwell Road, Carlisle, Cumberland.

WELL-experienced Lady Dispenser requires post, doctors or institution. Permaneut, part-time or locum. 239/4, Office of this Paper.

LOCUMS SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

CHIMIST, Locum experienced, highly recommended; disengaged April 22-May 25, June 10-15, June 24-August 3, September 9 onwards, anywhere. Chemist, 29 Plympton Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.6.

LEEDS or Manchester Districts, M.P.S. available immediately for about one month. Highly recommended. 'Phone Leeds 21266 or write 405 Langworthy Road, Salford, 6.

QUALIFIED, free to April 29. Highly recommended, reasonable terms for week. Pharmacist, 1 Oaklands Avenue, Thorntou Heath.

QUALIFIED (24) requires locum work or permanency; available immediately, any period or distance. Burgoyne, 47 Rockside Drive, Henleaze, Bristol.

UNQUALIFIED, disengaged from May 6 until May 20. Capable anywhere. 238/12, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

REPRESENTATIVE with excellent connexion Wholesale and Retail Chemists in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire area, is open to handle one other line on expenses and commission basis. 234/2, Office of this Paper.

SALES Representative (42); 15 years with Price's Patent Candle Company, London: now disengaged through war, seeks representation of first-class house calling on Chemists, Grocers. Write Sherwood, 27A Salford Road, Ainsdale, Southport.

MISCELLANEOUS

AVERY PERSONAL WEIGHERS (1d. in slot); practically new, £15 each; also National Cash Registers, condition as new; any reasonable offer accepted. A. B. M., Ltd., 78 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. Phone NATIONAL 0674. Open 9.30 to 5.30. Nearest Station: Aldersgate Street (Metropolitan).

OVERALLS.—Pharmacists requiring new attire should write for new list showing latest styles and our unique offer. Free for a postcard. Ernest Draper & Co., Dept. L., "All British Works," Northampton.

SECOND-HAND Microscopes. A large selection: instruments for all purposes; best makers, faultless condition. 2d. stamp for list. Chads, Specialists, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.

L?

—COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our Showrooms a Complete Chemist's Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting, Signs and Modern Interior Fittings. Apply for Lists. D. MATTHEWS & SON, LTD., "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.

LATE NEWS

Mr. H. Tibbatts, Midland representative of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, will be unable to make his usual calls on customers for another two or three weeks owing to eye trouble.

London Chemists' Golfing Society.—At the annual meeting held recently, Mr. J. W. Quibell (president) in the chair, the present officers of the Society agreed to retain their positions for the duration of the war. Mr. G. H. Hankinson was co-opted to the committee in place of Mr. Bennett, who has resigned. No major competitions will take place, but four medal events have been fixed as follows: April 25, Totteridge; May 26, Stanmore; June 19, Crews Hill; July 21, Brookman's Park. The Society is open to receive applications for membership, which is limited to pharmacists and those directly connected with the retail or wholesale pharmaceutical trade. Application forms may be obtained from Mr. W. M. Ballantyne (Secretary), 47 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Trade Report

AVOCADO PEAR OIL.—Limited supply only available at about 52s. 6d. per gallon, delivered.

LEMONGRASS OIL.—This market is reported to be steadier. Spot, about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Shipment about 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

OLIVE OIL.—The Ministry of Food controlled price paid by importers for large bulk quantities in 50-gallon drums was recently increased by 1s. 6d. per gall. Distributors' prices for a few gallons, packed in gallon tins, carriage paid, would now range from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per gall., according to quantity.

ROSE OIL.—The spot value for small quantities of genuine Bulgarian oil is about 4s. per oz., delivered. Shipment remains about £65 per kilo. c.i.f.

SANTONIN.—Convention prices continue to be quoted unchanged: 15 kilo and over, £35 ros.; not less than 10 kilo, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilo, £37; less than 5 kilo, £38 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K., 1-kilo tins free. Quotations for spot parcels are in the region of £37 to £38 per kilo.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers advise their quotation, which continues nominal, is now at 1s. 6d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Supplies are limited and reserved for regular consumer customers. Dealers report some foreign material available at about 2s. 3d. per lb.

P.A.T.A. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held on April 11, the president (Mr. H. H. Marshall) in the chair.

War Risk Insurance.—The Executive Committee reported that the incidence of war risk insurance had been kept under constant review. It was felt that the present high rate of 5s. per cent. placed a heavy burden on manufacturer, wholesale and retail members of the Association, who already had to bear many increased costs incidental to war conditions (such as higher wages, higher cost of materials, paper, cartons, packing cases, containers, etc.). Representations stressing these facts and suggesting that the present rate of war risk insurance constituted a tax on industry rather than an insurance proper, had been made to the President of the Board of Trade who had been asked to give serious consideration to the possibility of lessening the rate. The Board of Trade had stated that the considerations submitted by the Association would be borne in mind, and a reduction in the rate for the period June 3 to September 2 considered in the light of actual experience, having regard to the amount of the fund which had accumulated.

Price-cutting Position.—The Committee's report on the price-cutting position at the end of the six months period, September 1939 to March 1940, showed that, speaking generally, there had been a marked improvement. In these six months, 120 new cases of cutting were reported, and of these seventy-five were satisfactorily adjusted, fourteen remained in abeyance, and in the other thirty-one cases, the traders concerned had been placed on the Stop List. On the other side of the picture the number of traders who had ceased cutting and had been removed from the Stop List was forty-four. Eighty-two businesses on the Stop List six months ago had now closed down. Eighteen traders had been placed on the Stop List through being traced as suppliers to price-cutters, and seventeen for ordering goods in abnormal quantities, the Committee being satisfied that the goods supplied or ordered would eventually reach price-cutters. A number of

persistent cutters in the London area were still the main source of concern to the Association. Many of the names recently added to the Stop List undoubtedly represented sources of supply to these cutters. The work of testing and investigation was being expanded and conducted with as much activity as possible.

Anglo-French Ambulance Corps.—The president reported to the Executive Committee that an appeal for financial support for the Anglo-French Ambulance Corps was to be made to pharmacists and members of the drug trade. It was decided that the appeal should be endorsed by the Association.

Annual General Meeting

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held at the Hotel Russell, London, April 11, the president (Mr. H. H. Marshall) in the chair. Motion of the adoption of the annual report and financial statement, president referred to the strength and membership of the Association, and its beneficial work in assuring reasonable rates of profit on so wide a range of proprietary articles. He contrasted the position today with that existing in his own early days in pharmacy. In these present difficult days the price-stabilising functions of the P.A.T.A. were particularly valuable to the trade. Although price-cutting had not been eliminated, it was being kept under control, and the additional expenditure during the past year under the heading "Investigation of Cutters" showed how actively the Association had pursued this work.

The treasurer, Mr. A. T. Webb, presented the income and expenditure account for the year 1939. The adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Bohn, supported by various speakers, and carried unanimously. The discussion which followed indicated the general appreciation of the meeting of the work of the P.A.T.A. Votes of thanks to the secretaries and staff followed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADDRESS ON THE "SHEFFIELD SCHEME"

An address on the "Sheffield scheme" by Mr. H. Craven (secretary, Associated British Chemists) followed the annual meeting of the Sheffield Branches of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Proprietary Articles Trade Association, at which the following officers were appointed: *Committee*, Messrs. T. Berry, R. Blackburn, H. Craven, G. K. Greenstreet, C. N. Hobson, W. Jameson; *Secretary*, Mr. J. E. Crowe. Mr. Craven traced the events leading to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and National Pharmaceutical Union and finally to the adoption of the Chemists' Friends' scheme. The "Sheffield scheme," was he said, an attempt at positive action to meet the limitations of the C.F. scheme. It was in no way antagonistic to this, but complementary and supplementary to it. None of the well-known baby food manufacturers had seemed willing, or if willing able, to supply a food that could compete in quality and price with those supplied by clinics while still providing a reasonable margin of profit to the chemist. The public was able to buy foods from the clinics at fourpence to sixpence per tin cheaper than the price at which the chemist could buy for re-sale. In towns like Sheffield as much as £17,000 worth of such food had been supplied by clinics. The only solution was for chemists to help themselves by selling a food at least equal in quality, and at a reasonable price. This they were able to do with their own food Pharmilk, which it had been arranged should be supplied to chemists in 1-lb. hermetically-sealed tins. The success of Pharmilk had encouraged the promoters to proceed with other lines. They were not attempting anything spectacular but intended to go slowly forward, to introduce lines under a branded name that would meet competitive lines on sale everywhere, and that by their nature they might reasonably expect to be confined to chemists. Such lines would be of high quality; sale would be confined to members of the N.P.U.; they would be distributed through reputable wholesale houses.

Chemists could expect some initial criticism on the grounds of substitution. In the case of an ordinary sale, if the seller convinced the buyer that the purchase of an article other than

that asked for was to his advantage, it could not be regarded as substitution. In the proprietary medicine trade, where so many articles were similar, every manufacturer, through his advertisements, was continually seeking, in this sense, to substitute his goods for those of his competitors. It must also be remembered that the big multiple companies, while officially frown at substitution, had tacitly encouraged it by their system of commission payments. Selling their own goods at the expense of advertised proprietaries. Many private chemists had, of course, their own substitute lines, and chemists present at the meeting could give astounding figures of their sales. Individual schemes had one great weakness, that when a customer had bought an article at one shop, she had to be converted to an entirely different name and pack at a second. This was overcome in the Sheffield scheme because there would be universal branding of proprietary lines, not just a series of packed goods, which would provide the chemist with practically the same margin of profit as his own lines could, and every chemist stocking them would add to the momentum of demand. As to other activities it proposed to do everything possible to help the business of the private chemist. Their scheme for advertising a cough mix was entirely novel and had the merit of being successful. It had probably put between £200 and £300 in the pocket of chemists within the area covered by the local paper. indirectly it had drawn attention to the fact that private chemists were able to dispense medicines for simple ailments. The difficulty to be overcome should be neither over-estimated, for that would kill enthusiasm, nor underestimated, for there would be opposition. They needed the co-operation of all those chemists (they were in the majority) who were no longer content that their shops should be mere distributing depots for someone else's merchandise. This was all the more important when it was remembered the activities of the patent medicine manufacturers when the Chancellor had proposed to remove the duty on proprietary medicines. No person associated with the promoters had failed to play his part, and future success would depend to a large extent on loyal co-operation.

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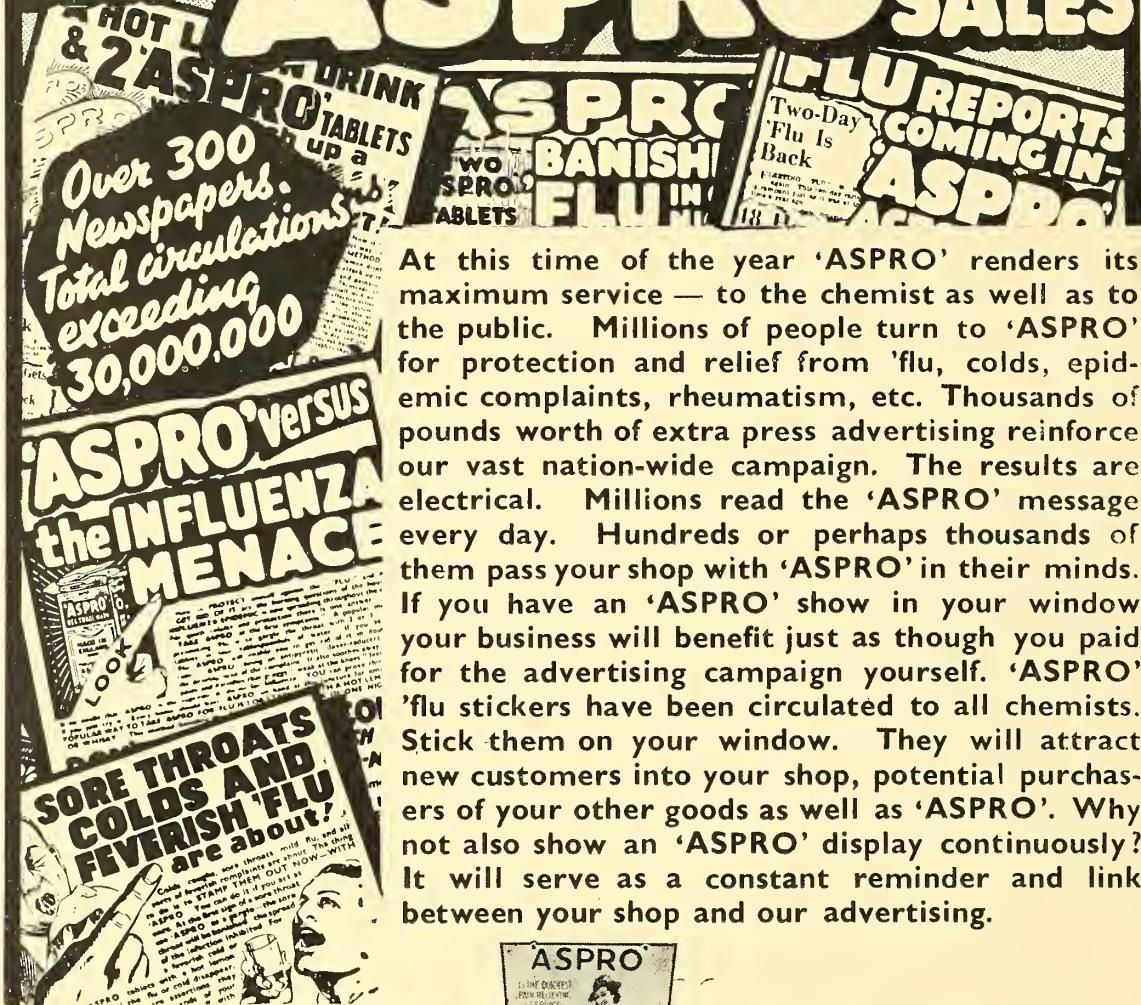
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